NCE.
ave enough
with us. So
dian Insurance

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL XV NO. 176— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
26 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	19,963
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	19,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		16,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
1 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		16,602
24 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA .		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	19,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduce rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA. JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1927			
x13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo	Straits China and Japan.
17th ,,	ALIFORE ..	Straits	China and Japan.
31st ,,	TASMANIA M.	Straits & Japan.	
1928			
x10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo	Straits, China & Japan
x31st ,,	KALYAN ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan

xApproximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS. CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927			
23rdNov.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.	
13rd ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi	
16th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie	
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.	
30th ,,	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.	

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	27 ,,	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 ,,	30 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 ,,	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

"THE SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR .....(Kathiawar)

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Amritsar	Jullundur
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Montgomery)
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Okara (dist.)
Bombay	Jhelum City	Peshawar Can
Cawnpore	Jhang	Peshawar City
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Simla
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Scattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRTH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up	Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur, Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R .B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of iwthdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	[Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

Low rates of premium.
Liberal Surrender Values.
Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
Prompt Sett'ement of Claims.
Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
Financial Security absolute.
Policies are World-wide.

Prospectus and Forms please write to the
BOMBAY BRANCH: Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain
Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chroniele," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An expert BACTERIOLOGIST for the Bacteriological Department of Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., for manufacturing clinical vaccines, sera, etc. The appointment is for one year with prospects of being made permanent. Apply stating qualifications and terms to MANAGER, BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld., 15, College Square, Calcutta
A 29546

WANTED.—An experienced STORE CLERK on work-charged Establishment, well versed in P.W.D. Stock and Tools and Plant Accounts and able to conduct correspondence independently. Good prospects for a competent man. Apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, No. 1, Division, Rohri Canal, Sukkur.
A 29541

WANTED—Applications are invited for THREE POSTS of ASSISTANT EDITORS on the staff of the "Tribune" Lahore, on the following salaries:—(1) Rs. 300-20-400, (2) Rs. 200-10-250, and (3) Rs. 100-10-150. Selected candidates may be placed anywhere in their respective grades at the discretion of the Trustees. Only persons with ample journalistic experience need apply for the first two posts, while applicants for the third post must have knowledge of Urdu and Hindi besides having some journalistics experience. Applications should reach the TRUSTEES, the, "TRIBUNE", Lahore, not later than the 26th instant.
A 29542

WANTED.—English or Vernacular knowing CANDIDATES both male and female to obtain M.D., M.B., L.M.P. Kaviraj, Hakim Hazik, etc., degrees and diplomas of the well-renowned and registered by the Govt. A. H. Medical College Aligarh, in a few months by correspondence. Special concession for private practitioners. For prospectus apply to:—THE SECRETARY, A. H. Medical College, Aligarh.
A. B534.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A B.A., knowing Hindi and strong in Mathematics. Sanatani Brahmans need alone apply. Starting salary Rs. 75/- per month, for a School at Ratangarh (Bikaner). Apply sharp to M. N. PANDIT, Malad.
A R565

WANTED.—MATRICULATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and GRADUATES for a respectable business line. Enclose one anna stamp for quick reply. Mr. GUPTA c/o, Post Box No. 2032, Bombay.
A R568

WANTED.—MANAGERS and CASHIERS for a well-known import and export firm (Established 1911) for branches to be opened in the province of Bombay. Cash security essential. Please apply with one anna stamp for reply to No. 2051 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R548

WANTED.—A TYPIST, perferably Shorthand with knowledge of Gujarati for a month for the Office of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference. Apply immediately with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARIES Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A 29553

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER on Rs. 40/ to 65/ for a School in Jodhpur City, Special Drawing qualifications necessary. The applications should reach the undersigned by 1.12-27 Director of Education, Raj Marwar, Jodhpur.
A 29547

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—A newly built one storied BUNGALOW with up-to-date electric fittings and garage sea shore at Napeansea Road. Apply Box No. 2052 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R566

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

Ask for
BEST
NILGIRI
TEAS
Apply for particulars:
THE ALL INDIA
TEA TRADING
COMPANY,
COIMBATORE.
S. INDIA.

BUTTONS cheapest available to YOUNGMAN & Co., 58, Patlakhan Lane, Dacca Samples for 2/.
R555

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SAHRIES cream colour best stuff in sizes 5. 5-1/2 6 yards by 44 inches at reduced prices Rs. 2/13 per yard PACKING POSTAGE FREE. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. Particulars from PURISON Regd., Ludhiana.
T R570

MEDICALS.

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 22194A

WANTED.

WANTED.—QUOTATIONS for two sets of DYNAMOES with ENGINE (preferably Diesel type) of 50 to 100 K.W. each D.C. with Switch Board, etc., and also posts and copper wires. The vendor will be required to have the same installed at Gaya, and give trial, to the satisfaction of the Government Electrical Inspector, Bihar and Orissa before getting full payment. D. L. KHANDELWAL, Merchant, Gaya.
T R569

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI CHEER YOU.

Kakomi Dosootis for Curtains, Purdahs, Cushions, Bedspreads, etc., add a cheery effect to the Home. Dyed in a number of pleasing colours, samples of Kakomi Dosootis will be sent on application.
Price for size 36" x 37" As. 13 per yard.
Price for size 51" x 52" Rs. 1-2 per yard.

THE RIGHT BATH-MAT.

A bath mat's life is not a happy one! but Kakomi mats have been designed to stand up to the job. Thick and absorbent, with knotted fringes or hemmed edges.
Unbleached Rs. 1-15 each.
Bleached Rs. 2-5 each.

SLEEP IN KAKOMI.

Kakomi Flannelette is soft and fleecy and admirably suited to Pyjama wear. Get a suit this winter and see the difference.
No. 1502 As. 15 per yard.
No. 1503 As. 11 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA, the Receiver in Suit No. 1213 of 1925 and CHANDRAHAS GANPATRAO HATE and MOHANBAI, wife of Pandharinath Krishnarao Kale have contracted to sell to our clients, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Girgaum, (Pallao Road), formerly known as Breach Candy Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 109 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 65, New No. A|664 Old Survey No. 112 and New Survey No. 2|8135 and Cadestral Survey No. 499 of Bhulieshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 2147-48 and Street Nos. 426, 428, 430-2 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Breach Candy or Pallao Road, on or towards the West by the property of Shivshanker Ramchandra, on or towards the North by a Range belonging to Memon Haji Mahomed Esmail and on or towards the South by Public passage.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1927.

MATUBHAI JAMETRAM & MADON.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
29550

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a requisition received under Section 36(d) and (h) of the Municipal Act, for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation for considering the question of presenting an Address of Welcome to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at the time of his visit to Bombay, a Special Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 28th November, 1927, at 5 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 22nd November, 1927.
29551

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,
120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT LADY JAMSETJEE ROAD AND CADELL ROAD, MAHIM.

Under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Keshavji Madhavji, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on SUNDAY, the 11th day of December, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). The sale is being held under the power of sale given to the mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th day of March, 1926, and expressed to be made between the said Keshavji Madhavji of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of land situated at Mahim Bazar Road and Cadell Road with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring about 182 square yards bearing New Survey No. C|32 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5512 and Street Nos. 97-99, and bearing Cadastral No. 867 of Mahim Division and bounded on the East by the boundary wall of the said Mortgagors property and beyond that by the property of Devidas Udhavji, on the West by Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by the property of Devidas Udhavji and on the South by the property of Cursondas Lowji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Lady Jamsetjee Road and Cadell Road Mahim admeasuring about 3091 4|9 square yards and registered by the Collector under Old No. 1, and 414, New No. A|3457, Old Survey No. 104, New Survey No. B|32, Cadestral No. 862 and 3,862 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 5022 (1, 2, 3 and 4) Street Nos. 350, 350A and 350B and 350C and bounded on the East partly by the property of Vithal Cursondas and partly by the property of Gangabai widow of Doongersey Damoder, on the West by the property of the Mortgagor and beyond that by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the North by the property of Devidas Udhavji and on the South by the property of Doongersey Pragji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Wadia Fire Temple Messrs. BENNETT & CO will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following:—

Building materials of the half portion of one three storeyed Building, situate at Dhobi Talao, next to Wadia's Fire Temple.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST CARPENTER STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage Bhagirath Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Ramkrishna Moreshwar Date the Mortgagor by virtue of the power of sale reserved to the Transferee of Mortgage under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th September 1924 and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and Mulchand Asharam and others the Mortgagees of the other part, and an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 24th August 1924 made between the said Mortgagees of the one part and the Transferee of Mortgage of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd November 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground land together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon situate at the First Carpenter Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 159-5|9 square yards or thereabout and bearing Collectors Old No. 1714, 1715 New No. A|8840 Old Survey No. 490 and New Survey No. 3|5235 5236 and Cadastral Survey No. 3000 of Bhuleswar Division and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 6554 and Street No. 60.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Ramanlal and Himatlal, Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage at their Office at Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—
THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24211.

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"The World's News"
SUBSCRIBE TO THE
"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA Bi-Weekly or Weekly EDITION).

There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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"Amrita Bazar Patrika, Ltd."
CALCUTTA.

AMUSE

7 Reels.
"Felix In the Tale of Two Kitties"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road.
Daily at: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra Show at 2-30 P.M.
A drama full of Oriental grandeur and Magnificence!
'CALIPH STORK'
SEE
The powers of snuff and its action on the brains of human beings Art of Magic performing Wonders.
Also "Charlie Chaplin" Comic.
NEXT WEEK:
Tom Mix in "TEETH."

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
Continues for THIRD WEEK
KOHINOOR'S SUPER SOCIAL PICTURE
"PLEASURE MAD"
DON'T MISS THIS WEEK.
This is a picture which will hold you spellbound from start to end—To miss to repent.
Daily Four Shows: at 5—7—9 and 11 P.M.
Extra Show Sat., Sun. & Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.
COMING! COMING!
IMPERIAL FILM COV.'S PRODUCTION
"ALIBABA & FORTY THIEVES'

UNIVERSAL
PICTURE HOUSE
(CINEMA PRECIOUS, Lamington Road.)
Presents This Week
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
THE CLAW
Featuring
NORMAN KERRY and CLAIR WINDSOR
Time and Prices as Usual.
NEXT WEEK.
CHEERFUL FRAUD
Starring the one and only
REGINALD DENNY.

MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI
Will stage
TO-NIGHT at 9
KHADASTAK
At the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
Reserve your seats at the Theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Krishna's New Picture
RE-UNION
A Beautiful Love Romance Screen Adoption of the Greatest Gujarati Poet.
SHAMAL BHATT
STORY
KNOWN TO ALL—YOUNG AS WELL AS OLD.
Come To-night with Your Kiddies.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE.
TIME: Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M
To-morrow owing to Amas Holiday Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Ginned 10,8990,000 Bales. Prices open 34 ints higher shorts covered. Support from ofessionals—Realising and Hedge selling se Relapse—Futures 52 to 59 Points gher—Spot 50 Points Higher at 20.30c.

New York, Nov. 21.

The effect of the census ginning report of 899,000 Bales ginned was evident at the ening this morning, which showed an adnce of 34 points. Commission Houses re executing buying orders for Bear acunts, and professional operators continued avy bukers. Firmness of southern holders d diminishing hopes that the favourable ather during the last two months had ded much to the crop, stimulated the rise d at 2-30 p.m. prices were quoted 69 nts over previous close. At this level ttered hedge selling and realising a by lls caused a relape of 11 points. This ling was influenced by the belief that the de will not re-enter the market with ch confused ideals about the textile situan. The close was barely steady at a net of 52 to 59 points. Spot Cotton rose points to 20.30c.

The New Orleans futures market closed a rise of 53 to 58 points. Spot Cotton es were raised by 55 points to 20.13c.

The census Ginning report, in announc- 10,899,000 bales. Ginned upto 13th ember. proved 2 lacs bales short of the rage expectation and has created a timent in favour of a crop below 13 lion Bales. Although the immediate effect the report is bullish, there are no signs improvement in the American Textile de and outside speculation is dormant. rt covering has left the market to a cern extent in weak state. We do not ve in any immediate runaway of prices pending the final estimate of the crop the 8th Proximo, advise scalping busis.

IVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York nds Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable r date 21st inst. as under:—

Ginning justify caution on short side nding Government estimate. In the antime prefer purchase on weakness."

nds and Winslow:—"Ginning report decidedly below expectation. Our opinion definitely eliminating crop estimate 13,000,000. Feel this should stimulate trade. Expect ultimately high market."

ute:—"Market excited by bullish sensus report. Prices advanced on active covering by Shorts and Wall Street buying."

rris S. & ll Vose:—"Ginnings less than expected. Some reduction in Government estimate probable. May position purchase conservatively likely to result profitable."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28
Receipts to date 21-11-27	4798000
Receipts Yesterda 21-11-27	51000
Exports to datye 21-11-27 ...	2779000
Stock of Ports 18..11-27	2509000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27 ...	1291000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27	975000
Visible Supply 18-11-27	5999000
Quantity in Sight 18-11-27	7824000
	1926-27
Receipts to date 21.11.27	6339000
Receipts Yesterday 21-11-27	97000
Exports to date 21-11-2/	3623000
Stock at Ports 18-11-27	2676000
Stock Interior Towns 18-11-27 ...	1412000
Stock Liverpool 18-11-27	948000
Visible Supply 18.11.27	6172000
Quantity in Sight 18-11-27	9079000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

December	19.89+.56
January	19.98+.58
March	20.15+.53
May	20.35+.58
July	20.24+.59
Middling Spot	20.30+.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

January	20.21+.53
March	20.42+.58
Middling Spot	20.13+55

New York, Nov. 21.

ew York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverol at closing time).

Janury	19.88+.48
March	20.08+.46
May	20.24+.47
New York, Noon Call.	
January	19.89+.49
March	20.09+.47
May	20.24+.47
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
January	20 11+.43
March	20.29+.45
May	20.38 ...

NEW YORK DAILY STATISTICS OF COTTON.

New York, Nov. 21.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	51,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 21.

Interest, 7 Days' market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day's market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-11/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5.1/4 p.c.

LIVERPOOL.

Futures 30 to 24 Points Higher—Liquidation after further buying. Trade demand Poor. Sales 7.00 Bales. Egyptian futures 20 Points Higher. Empire futures 26 to 29 Points Higher.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

During the most of the day's session the market remain quiet but steady. As soon as ginning figures were known, prices improved 24 points. Continued buying resulted in a further rise but long liquidation checked improvement and futures closed at our advance ranging from 30 points in near months to 24 points in the more distant options. Local trade sources appear to have dried up for the time being and consumers are awaiting a lower level of values before entering the market. To day's spot sales were estimated 7000 Bales.

Egyptian futures closed steady 21 to 20 points higher. Empire futures closed steady 29 to 26 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following Cable from Liverpool date 21st inst.

Census Ginner's Report much below expectations. In view of good weather. we think ginners indicate crop well below last Agricultural Bureau estimate of 12,842,000 Bales.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co., have received the following cable advices from their Liverpool friends:—

21-10-27 (5-10 p.m.):—"Although Ginners less than expected, about confirms Government estimate of Nov. 8th, indicating crop 12,842,000 bales. American trade slackening and outside speculafion dormant."

	Bales.
Ginners upto Nov. 13th, 1927	10,899,000
Ginners upto Oct. 31st, 1927	9,926,000
Ginners upto Nov. 31st 1926	12,954,000

Note:—Market advanced yesterdy on bullish Ginners Report and active covering by "shorts" and Wall Street buying. We

COTTON ORACLE'S FORECAST

Mr. Gann has sent the following cable from New York dated 21st inst

"Main trends up. Demand is good. Cotton is a better purchase on reaction and sale on a rally. Advise buying at to-day's level or at a decline of 20 to 30 points."

expect the market to improve after the liquidation of Decembr New York Contracts on November 25th. With regard to January New York selling at a discount of about 30/40 points over New Orleans and Chicago markets, our Liverpool friends inform us of an accumulaaed big "short" interest in this delivery. We, therefore, expect eventually higher prices.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st inst. (4.55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Ginners less than expected. Market may be temporarily affected but future ries rather with prospective consumption now than supply which is comparatively well known."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Opening	Closing
November		10.75+.31
December		10.73+.30
January	10.49	10.74+.30
February		10.71+.29
March	10.45	10.71+.29
April		10.69+.29
May	10.42	10.70+.28
June		10.64+.27
July	10.35	10.60+.26
August		10.47+.25
September		10.36+.25
October	10.01	10.25+.24
November		10.23+.26
Middling Spot		10.98+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7.000
Sales on Speculation	700
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Scinde, Good	7.95+.10
Scinde, Fully Good	8.15+.10
Scinde, Fine	8.35+.10
Bengal, Good	7.95+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.15+.10
Bengal, Fine	8.35+.10
Oomra, Good	8.60+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	8.85+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.10+.10
Broach, Good	9.20+.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.50+.10
Broach, Fine	9.80+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

November	18.08+.21
December	18.15+.21
January	18.33+.21
February	18.33+.21
March	18.43+.20
Aprill	18.43+.20
May	18.45+.22
June	18.46+.20
July	18.47+.20
August	18.47+.19

BOMBAY

ADVANCED ON BULLISH GINNING REPORT—HIGHER PRICES INDUCED LONG LIQUIDATION—BROACH-OOMRA PARITY WIDENING—CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Following a rise of 58 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 389/8 and improved to Rs 390/8 on local buying. At this level long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 387/8. Thereafter prices ruled steady and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach Apl/May	389/8	390/8	387/8	389
Oomra Dec/Jan	356	356	354	354/8
March Bengal	354	354	352/12	352/12
Dec/Jan	321	321	319/8	319/8
March	323	323	321/8	321/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Liverpool opened 1 points higher. The forward market opened at Rs. 388/8 for Broach Apl/May delivery. Commission houses sold while some straddle between January and March Oomras carried the later delivery to premium. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach Apl/May	388/8	388/8	388	388/4
Oomra Dec/Jan	353	353	352	352
March Bengal	353	353/8	353	353/8
Dec/Jan	319	319	319	319
March	321	321	321	321

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Yen.
November	236.80+.2.50
February	246.00+.1.80
May	250.40+.1.70

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. PATEL BROS.)

Bombay Nov. 21.

Week ending 19th November 1927.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight	617	7,824	9,079
Receipts at U. S. Ports	362	4,760	6,180
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	63	433	912
To Continent	184	1,923	2,115
To Japan Canada &c.	34	448	507
Total	301	2,804	3,534
Worlds Sppiners Takkings of American Cotton	433	5,315	5,216
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	62	915	806
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2,509	2,676
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,201	1,412
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,199	2.097
Total		5,999	6,175
Last week		5,831	5,816
Difference on week		+168	+359
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		975	1,037

This week Last week.

Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (from 1st Aug.)	3,300	3,300

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

100	R. D. Tata	Comptah 416
100	R. D. Tata	Bijapur 377
100	E. Nensi	Beawar 351
100	Ozoburin and Co.	Dhulia 348-1/2
100	Dawn Mill	Sailu 365
100	Currimbhai Mill	Comptah 400
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Wun 383
100	Arjan Khimjee	Amraoti 367
100	Forbes & Co.	Panchpad 330
100	Forbes & Co.	Rajkot 325
200	Nowrangchand Damjee	Dhamangaon 367
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Wun 384

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bengal D/J.	319
Bengal March	321
Broach A/M.	389
Oomra D/J.	354
Oomra March	353

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Bengal	337	331	324
Sindh-Punjab	335	329	322
Oomra No. 3	369	359	349
September			18.47+.19
October			18.35+.15
November			18.20+.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot			18.55.—

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Limited.)

Ready	21	7	9
Margashirsha	21	7	3
Posha	21	7	3
Narandas Motilal Native gold bars touch 96-97-98-99	21	7	6
National City	21	9	0

SILVER.

Ready	60	7	0
London Ready	26	5	0
Forward	26	3	0
London/Shanghai			
Opening	2	7	1
Closing	2	7	3
New York Cent	57	5/8	

	Cp.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Margashirsha	59/15	60/7	59/15	60/5
Posha	59/14	60/5	59/14	60/3

BOMBAY STATISTICS).

	Bales.
Sunday and Monday's Receipts ...	10,499
Manday's Exports	2,058
Receipts from 1st Sept.	181,980
Receipts same time last year	98,371
Exports from 1st. Sept.	143,503
Exports same time last year ...	83,149
Stock of Cotton on 17th Nov. ...	220,251
Stock same time last year	198,679

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Nov. 20.

Cottonseed /Maghar	3	7	9
Cottonseed Poh	3	7	9
Cottonseed Phagan	3	9	0
Wheat Maghar	4	7	0
Wheat Mangh	4	10	6
Wheat Har	4	7	9
Gram Jeth	3	11	0
Gwava Poh	3	1	0
	Maximum.		
Wheat Ready.	5	0	0
Cottonseed Ready	3	8	9
	Maximum.		
Gram Ready	4	4	0
	Maximum.		
Kapas Ready	13	8	0
Cotton Ready	31	8	0

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 22

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.

Wheat	3,373	cwts.
Linseed	845	,,
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds ...	361	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,717	,,
Poppyseed	68	,,
Groundnuts	18,416	,,
Castorseed	5,520	,,
Rice	4,156	,,
Myrabollams	110	,,
Cottonseed	9,899	,,
Mowraseed	1,473	,,
Gram	2,430	,,
Joowar	781	,,
Maize	135	,,
Barley	582	,,
Bajree	425	,,
Coal	33	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 48/9; highest Rs. 48/10; lowest Rs. 48/3; closing Rs. 48/5.

Cottonseeds January delivery, opening Rs. 4/5/6; closing Rs. 4/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery, opening Rs. 55/15; lowest Rs. 55/13; closing Rs. 55/11/6.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BEURL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, November 22nd

Since 1st. September

In full-pressed Bales.	This Year 2 Days	Last Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	1750	10302	4478
Central India	100	7877	6425
Barsi and Nagar	1045	8805	1604
Hyderabad-Gaorani	382	2072	110
Berar ..	4015	40169	5706
Central Provinces	949	8911	680
Total Oomras	8241	78026	19003
Dholera ..	95	1,4164	2934
N.W. Provinces	1732	30825	7203
Rajputana ..		6019	5525
Sind-Punjab ..	431	13006	3604
Broach ..		2444	134
Coompta & Dharwar		2339	6035
Westerns-Northerns		2792	1948
Coconada ..		..	202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6052	4436
Persian		2800	1934
American a ..		18590	24840
Egyptian and African 4		5121	15510
Oomilla, Burma & Other sorts	2		5
Total	10499	181,950	98,371

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st. Sept. to 17th Nov.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1865	77302	44 834
Japan & China	243	68 656	30494
Coast Ports ..		3752	2783
Up-country by Rail		20,317	22 39
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		7335	770
Total	2103	177362	101761

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 21.

Demand Bills	487.37

STOCKS AND SHARES.

CEMENT SHARES STILL LIVELY

MILL SHARES DISPLAY STEADINESS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady for this and next settlement and received fair support. There was scattered selling and prices closed with small changes. Bombay Dyeing and Fazals were not in good demand but Swadeshi early improved on bull support but higher value induced scattered liquidation. There was a fairly good volume of business and slight improvement in the demand for cloth, seems returning confidence in present values.

CEMENT SHARES:—

Cement scrips are still considered favourable and increased support pushed Indian Cement to a new high level. Bundi was just steady. Katni Ordinary received better attention while Punjab was slightly easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 66/- and Deffds. were being done at Rs. 233/12. At this level, it lacked support on prices ruled somewhat easy. Tata Hydros ruled firm. Good enquiry for Tata Power hardened values and Andhras ruled steady. Burmas had a little improvements. Bombay steams and Scindia Shares closed unchanged.

SECURITIES:—

With a little business, Government securities ruled quiet.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 82|8.

Garoda (100|'0) 14 p.c. 96|12.

Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66

Central (5) p.c. 27-4.

Eastern (£10-5) 8 p.c. 83-4

Imperial (100) 1435

Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c 353-12

Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Podtland Cement (10) 38-4

Central India Mining (10) 26

India Cement 250 (O) 236|4

Katni Cement 250 (O) 246|4

Katni Cement (40) (D) 800

Punjab Cement (O) 12

Punjab Cement (O) 15.

Shivrajpur (10) 50.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910

Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105

Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101

Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.

Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 101

Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.

Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79

Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99

Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.

Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.

Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.

Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143

Tapti Valley (500) 8 1|2 p.c. 712|8

Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Ecletric (100) 93

Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93

Andhra Valley (O) (100) 4 p.c. 850

Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030

Bombay Tramway (O) 21/2 p.c. 141/4 xd.

Bombay Tramways P (50) p.c. 70.

Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.

Tata Hydro Elso (O) (100) 1088|12

Tata Power (P) (1,000) 880.

Tata Power O (1,000) 610.

Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.

Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25,227-8

Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240

New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885

New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615

New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525

Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.

Apollo (30) 5

Berar Mills (200) 20 140

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 325

Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 988|12

Central India O. (Nagpur, (100) 12/8 542|8

Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-500

Centure (100) 488|12

Crescent (100) 215

Colaba Mills 153|12

Dawn (250) 80 708/12

E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 0-15 0

Edward Sassoon (100) nil 112-8

Fazulbhoy Mill (200) 972|8

Framji Petit (1,000) 550.

Globe (100) 31-4.

Elphinstone (100). nil 17

Gokak Mills 143|12.

Indolie Malman (100) 373|12.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 271|4

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 5 2|8.

Kasturchand (500) nil 28/8.

Kohinoor (500) nil, 293-12

Luxmi Cotton (1000) 6010

Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 118|12

Manekji Petti (100) 1700

Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 490

Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12

Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.

Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 21'0.

New Great Mills 330

Pabaney Mills 200, 300

Pearls Mill 250, 615

173 Simplex 73, 187|8

Swadeshi (100) 542|8

Phoenix (100) 435

Simplex (100) 187|8

Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.

Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 79.

Sholapur (1,000), 200, 8,250

Sir Baruchа Mills (100) 15

Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 542|8

Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8

Tata Oil Mills (100) 50.

Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 2-85

Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 333|19.

Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 768|12

B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 286|4.

Bombay Steam (O) (250) (250) 221|4

Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.

Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 45-10.

British Burma Petroleum 5|15.

Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24

Burma Corporation (10) 9|4

Empire of India Life (50)10 1900

Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165

Kemp (900) 15, 190.

McKenzie (10) 25, 380

New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 18|12

Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200|10 (Pd) P.G. 2170

Port Canning (1000) Rs. 650.

Scindia Steam (15) 18|12.

Tata 1st Preference 138

Tata Constitutions (30) 64.

Tata Iron (nd) (100) 92|8

Tata Iron (O) (75) 65.

Tata Iron Def. (80) 230.

Tata Iron (O) (75) 65

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.42-1/4
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07
T T Brussels on London	34.94
T T Madrid on London	28.67
T T Milan on London	89.65
T T Berne on London	25.28
T T Paris on London	124.03
T T London on Prague	164.50

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 21

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 21.

Bar Gold Finer, per oz. £4 4-11-1/2

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,0,000

„ Subscribed „ 3,56,0

„ Paid-up „

TOTAL FUNDS „

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INDIA SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The Market has ruled steady but quet to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The folowing are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. "Nurmahal Sh. 14/5 per cwt F B H.
S. S. "Howara" Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October Sh. 14/5-1/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment November Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Sh. 14/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/1-1/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Rs. 10/4 per cwt. F B H.
Jamnagar C. I. F.—
November Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F B H.
December Sh. 14/11 per cwt. F B H.
Jan/Feb/March Rs. 10/5 per cwt. F B H.
Tone.—Quiet.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Asso., Ltd).
22nd November, 1927.

RECEIPTS.
Week ending 12th Nov.

	1927	1926
	Bales	Bales
Calcutta	342	207
Bombay*	28177	4912
Karachi	10618	896
Madras	112	913
Rangoon	1484(a)	...
Tuticorin	728	157
	41461	7085

EXPORTS.
Week ending 12th Nov.

	1927	1926
	Bales	Bales
Calcutta	442	780
Bombay*	9600	18234
Karachi	2078	235
Madras	734	711
Rangoon	1490	521
Tuticorin	845	95
	15189	20576

RECEIPTS.
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	2608	5040
Bombay*	130076	83776
Karachi	51989	10466
Madras	15265	27635
Rangoon	1945(a)	230
Tuticorin	5763	4364
	207655	131511

EXPORTS.
1st Sept. to 12th Nov.

	1927	1926
Calcutta	8814	7935
Bombay*	141901	78006
Karachi	80461	51839
Madras	22114	12689
Rangoon	8406	2207
Tuticorin	18771	9537
	280467	162213

(a) to 5th November.
*Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 21st Nov.		1st Sept. to 21st Nov.	
1927	1926	1927	1926
415	110	3922	2623

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.
Week ending 9th Nov.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	...	...
Continent	...	665
China	...	...
Japan	...	...
Bombay (a)	...	15
U. S. A.	...	...
	...	680

1st Sept. to 9th Nov.

	1927	1926
United Kingdom	4945	2713
Continent	64206	44171
China	...	500
Japan	3988	958
(a)	3381	2189
	450	451
	6968	50982

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Ready Mill Terms	Dec	Delivery Contracts Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	345		
Bengal Fine M.G.	335	+ 7	+ 7
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325		
Sindh/Punjab Fine M.G.	335		
Sindh/Punjab F.G. M.G.	325		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	380/85		
Nagpur Fine M.G.	380/85	+21/2	+19/20
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	375/80		
Arvi Fine M.G.	375/80	+12	+10
Amraoti Fine M.G.	365/68		
Khamgaon/Akola Fine M.G.	365/68	+ 1/2	— 1/2
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	358/60		
Khandesh Fine M.G.	358/60	— 4	— 6
Muthia Fine M.G.	355	— 4	— 9/10
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	380/85		
Purna Average Quality	365/68		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	.....		
Indore/Ujjain	.....		
Burwah Sanavad	.....		
		March.	
Broach Fine M.G.		+14	
Broach F.G.M.G.	.....		
Westerns Good M.G.	380/85		
Westerns H.G.	.....		
Cambodja Fine M.G.	430		
Miraj/Sangli F.G. M.G.	410		
Compta F.G.M.G.	410		
Dholera F.G.M.G.	.....		
Kadi/Viramgam F.G. M.G.	.....		

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £8.12-6
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. £18-2-6
Rapeseed Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec £20-0-0.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment quoted Nov/Dec £17-15-0.
Shipment buyers Dec/Jan. £17-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment quote dNov/Dec. £17-15-0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery buyers December 28/6
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl 29/3

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14-3/16

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 21

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 50/3
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/9
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Nov/Dec. 53/
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment value November 52/

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-5/8
Copper Braziers	£72-1/4
Yellow Metal	£64-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£265-3/4

London, Nov. 21.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—

December, per cwt	14/9
Jan/Mar per cwt.	14/9
Jul/Sept. per cwt	14/
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Jan/Mar per cwt	41/10-3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/Mar. per cwt	14/11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot 1/6.1/2 Sellers.

10 MILES WALKING MATCH

The Walking Match arranged by Y. M. C. A. promises to be a very keen one. Already there is the prospect of all the Bombay sportsmen and a dition many applications have been received from men outside of Bombay, and it is expected that the total number of entries this year will exceed the 81 entires for the last 10 miles Race. The route will be the same as last year, starting from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba at 6. a.m. The competitors will proceed along Queen's Road, Hughes Road, Warden Road and return via Pedder Road. This is a contest for the Buchanan Challenge Cup, and it will be held by the winner for the next 6 months. Silver cups will be presented to the first three home, the next three home will receive silver medals, while all those who finish the course within 10 minutes of the winner will receive bronze medals. The winning post will be at the Y. M. C. A. tennis courts opposite the Cooperage where on the conclusion of the Race Mr. W. H. Neilson, President of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. will distribute the prizes.

GITA-DAY CELEBRATION

Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Secretary, Gita-Dharma Mandal, writes:—

The Hindu Maha Sabha in its annual session at Delhi has passed a resolution requesting Hindus of all castes and creeds to observre the 11th day of the bright half of Margashirsha month as the Gita-Day, (the day on which the Mahabharata War commenced). It falls on the 5th of December this year (1927.)

The Kurukshetra Restoration Society has been from 1925 observing this Gita-Day annually, in the grand Gita-Bhavan erected on the Kurukshetra, where the great Mahabharata War took place and where Shri Krishna revealed the Gita to Arjuna.

In the Deccan, the Gita-Dharma Mandal of Poona has for the last three years, been working for the spread of the Gita generally and particularly, for the universal observance of the Gita-Day by all Hindus. Through the efforts of this Mandal, the Gita-Day is being observed for the last three years, in several places in the Deccan. The Hindu Conference of Maharashtra has also in its session at Hyderabad (Deccan) strongly recommended the observance of the Gita-Day.

The Gita-Day is also yearly observed at places like Calcutta, Karachi, Cawnpore, Patna, Patiala, Ajmer, Mangalore and Mysore.

Every Hindu should read and recite on this day the whole Gita or at least a few chapters from it. Those who do not understand Sanskrit should read from translations in verse or prose. Gita should be recited in temples and public places. Lectures and Kirtans on the Gita should be delivered by learned men. Students in primary and secondary schools and colleges should be encouraged to study Gita. Competitons in Gita-recitation and in essay-writing on themes from the Gita should be held in every Hindu educational institution and prizes should be given to those who come first.

All Hindu newspapers, magazines and periodicals are requested to issue on this day special 'Gita' numbers containing essays, poems, pictures, etc.; on themes from the Gita.

Every Hindu periodical should at least contain one article on Gita on the issue published on or about the Gita-Day.

COTTAGES TO LET.

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The Executive of the Congress Reception Committee informs the public that there are about a hundred cottages available in the Congress Camp which can be used by persons attending the Congress session. Each cottage has two rooms, a bathroom and a kitchen. The rent has been fixed at Rs. 50 for the session.—A. P.

THIRD CLASS RAILWAY FARES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities charged third class passengers by up and down Delhi Express, fares, third class by Mail although there is no other through train between Delhi and Ahmedabad by which third class passengers are charged third class ordinary. On all Railways in India there is at least one train by which passengers are charged third class ordinary but there is not a single Railway in India except the B.B. and C.I. Railway where passengers have no through train by which they can travel paying the lowest fare. 3 up and 4 down Express trains are the only trains except the mail trains which are running through between Delhi and Ahmedabad, yet third class passengers travelling by these trains are charged 3rd class by mail.

I do not know whether the Railway authorities are justified to do so under the Railway Act but as a lay-man with some experience of the Railway work and rules I believe that third class fares charged by these trains are unreasonable and unjust.

On the same Railway on the Broad Gauge section passengers travelling by Delhi Exuress between Delhi and Baroda are charged 3rd class ordinary there being no through train on this section. It, therefore, passes one's understanding what reasons are there for the Railway authorities to charge third class passengers by 3 up and 4 down Delhi Express between Delhi and Ahmedabad, third class by mail, when they charge 3rd class ordinary by Delhi Express on Broad Gauge.

We have referred the matter to the General Traffic Manager and are awaiting his reply.—Yours etc.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 20.

CHHOTUBHAI B. DESAI,
Hon. Secretary,
Gujarat Railway Traffic Relief Association.

REMITTANCES TO THE HOME TREASURY.

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 19th November 1927 405,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 19th November, 1927 13,530,000

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 19th November 1927 5,574,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 19th November 1927 405,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1927 to 19th November 1927, 19,104,000

BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA?

SIGNIFICANCE OF MR. TAYLER'S VISIT

BOMBAY, Nov. 20.

Mr. Henry Tayler of Messrs. John Tayler and Co., Managing Agents of the British Burma Petroleum Company arrives in India by the next mail boat. Mr. Tayler is coming it is stated, on a business interest on behalf of the firm which has many interest in India. He will, however, utilise the visit to meet a representative committee of the shareholders of the British Burma Petroleum Company which has been formed recently to press for the bringing of the head office of the Company to India and Indianising the management as much as possible.

The Company is registered in England with a sterling capital, but it is assured that over 75 per cent. of the capital is subscribed by Indians and the scrips are all in Indian hands. The Company has been declaring on average a dividend of 6 per cent. a year.

For some time, there has been an organised move on the part of the shareholders in India, majority of whom are in Bombay, to take steps to secure the transfer of the head office to India and introduce a majority of Indians on the Board.

The main grounds for these proposals, it is understood, are, that (1) the present Board which functions from England cannot be said to be representative of majority of the shareholders who are Indians; (2) it will eliminate the payment of double income-tax; (3) it will ensure economy and efficiency.

Among the members of the Committee of Shareholders are Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Mr. F. K. Dadachanji and others. The Committee expect to meet and discuss their proposals with Mr. Henry Tayler during his stay in India.—Free Press.

DURBAN OIL-REFINING CO.

TO START OPERATIONS IMMEDIATELY

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Durban.—It is stated that the new Durban oil-refining company will start operations immediately. It is negotiating with one of the biggest crude oil companies in the world as regards supplies. A refinery costing three-quarters million sterling and six two million gallons tanks are to be erected.—Reuter.

COMMISSION TALK BEHIND PURDAH.

PROVINCIAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

On his return from Delhi after attending the Provincial Ministers' Conference, Sir P. C. Mitter, Minister for Local Self-Government being interviewed by the Associated Press said there were many points about which it was not possible for him to make a public statement, but he thought that the Conference was a great success. Ministers from all provinces except Burma and Bombay were present. Questions relating to important services in the Transferred Departments particularly the pay and prospects of those services were not only important mattes to the future entrants but also to the public generally. In coming to a decision on these questions later on in their respective provinces it would be of great advantage to the Ministers and the Secretaries of departments to know what the other provinces were doing.

Incidentally Sir Provash said it enabled the Ministers to discuss the questions arising out of the Statutory Commission. There were several interesting discussions in which all the Ministers expressed their view points freely and frankly, but as it was understood from the outset they were to be treated as confidential, he was not in a position to disclose the individual views expressed therein.—A P.

MR. KAMBLI AGREES WITH MR. JINNAH

HUBLI, Nov. 22.

In a press interview Rao Bahadur Kambli, Deputy President of the Bombay Legislative Council and a Karnatak non-Brahmin leader condemned the Statutory Commission and said he fully agreed with Mr. Jinnah in boycotting it. He was of opinion that we should have nothing to do with it at any stage of the proceedings.—A.P.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION

WAS THE CHAMBER OF PRINCES CONSULTED?

The Indian States' Review writes:—

A 'Free Press' cable from London states that the Tory circles regret the lack of Indian appreciation of the selection of Sir John Simon as Chairman of the Statutory Commission. "In contrast," the message runs "it is stated that the Princes Chamber, which had been taken into confidence about his likely selection, he expressed itself favourably inclined to the choice." Indian critics have generally acknowledged the abilities of Sir John Simon. But have questioned his suitability because of the belief that he had in recent consultations pronounced that the Princes are directly under the Crown and not under the Government of India. The claim of utter freedom from prepossessions, which the Viceroy made for the Commission, cannot therefore, it is said, be maintained. That would be a real objection if the question of the Indian States is at all to come before the Commission. It seems improbable however that either the Princes Chamber was consulted or that the future of the States would be discussed by the Commission. Apart from other considerations which point to this conclusion, we have the declaration of H. H. the Maharajah Kapurthala on his return from abroad. When asked whether the Commission should consider the question of the States, the Maharajah said, "No, that is a question in itself and I think a special Commission shall have to be constituted for that purpose." It seems scarcely probable that the Maharajah for one would expect to have a voice in two Commissions.

REVITALISE THE CONGRESS

INSTIL FRESH LIFE AND VIGOUR

SUBASH BOSE'S TRUMPET CALL FOR RALLY

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, President of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, has issued the following appeal through the Associated Press:—

At the commencement of the new Congress year I would earnestly appeal to all the workers, friends and sympathisers of the Congress to take up seriously the task of overhauling and revitalising the Congress organisations in Bengal with a view to preparing a sound basis for our future programme of work. It is necessary to do all that is humanly possible to restore friendly and cordial relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans in every part of Bengal so that both the communities may stand shoulder to shoulder under the Congress banner and heartily co-operate in executing the Congress programme. The Congress branches that have died out have to be revived and new centres have to be opened.

INSTIL FRESH LIFE.

While fresh life and vigour have to be instilled into the existing organisations, an appeal has to be made to every worker who may have temporarily given up the Congress work to return to our fold. New workers have to be recruited in every district and the energy and enthusiasm of those who are already in the field have to be reawakened. Above all, it is necessary that the enlistment of the Congress members on a large scale should commence immediately.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee will meet against about the 10th of December and I ardently hope that when the members from the different districts reassemble they will be able to give a favourable report of the progress made in the above direction during the intervening period. It will be easily realised that no programme of work, however sound, can be given effect to until and unless the ground has first been prepared.

THE ONE PROBLEM.

To-day there is but one problem before Bengal, namely the problem of the detenus. This problem is merely symbolical of the much larger problem, namely that of our national servitude. All hopes of an early release of the detenus have vanished and it is clear that as long as the temporary paralysis of our national activity continues, Government will treat our demands with contempt. Only by a wide-spread and intensive national agitation shall we be able to demonstrate the depth of the public feeling on this question and bring about an early release of the detenus. The time is opportune for all groups within the Congress and all parties in the country to close up their ranks and carry on with grim determination the fight for freedom. Since the sad and unexpected demise of our great leader Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, the atmosphere has never been so favourable for joint action. I have no doubt that this golden opportunity will be fully availed of by the people of this Province.—A.P.

COMMONS PASS SECOND READING

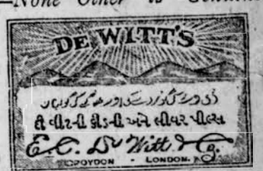
LONDON, Nov. 22.

The House of Commons agreed to the second reading of the Indian Commission Bill without division.—Reuter.

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM

PUT away your sticks and crutches. There is no reason why you should be crippled by Rheumatism all your life. Stop using rubbing oils and embrocations. They cost a lot of money and you cannot honestly say they do you a lot of good. Do as thousands of others are doing. Get an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist and take them in accordance with the directions which are given with every box. That is the way to cure Rheumatism. The first dose will do you good, and in a very little while your swollen and distorted limbs will become normal and you will again enjoy good health.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER
PILLS
See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.



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6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone - - - No. 22560

6000 BALES OF COTTON DAMAGED.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Great damage has been done in Manchester to the warehouses in the Trafford Park, Manchester, in which there were 6,000 bales of cotton. Most of the contents of the buildings were ruined.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST NEWS

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

To meet Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Moulvi Md. Yakub, Members of the Assembly, who, were here in connection with the Standing Railway Finance Committee, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar gave a garden party at his bungalow this evening. The distinguished gathering present, included Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, Mr. Shanmukham Chetty, Mr. Pandya, Mr. Yakub Hussain, Mr. Narasimharaju, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Jogiah, Mr. Jamal Muhamed and others.—Free Press.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Brussels.—Outgoing Premier Jaspar has formed the new Cabinet. Four Socialist Ministers have been replaced by two Liberals and two Christian Democrats.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

San Francisco.—Captain Giles in Hess-Bluebird Single-passenger Aeroplane has started on flight to Honolulu and New Zealand.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris.—The Appeal Court has commuted the sentences on Duclos and Marty to two and three years' imprisonment respectively.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Melbourne.— Watersid Workers' Federation has decided that unless peace move is move, vessels including the mail-boats should be declared "black" at unexpected times and places all over Australia. The Postal Department has arranged with Watersiders to handle mails on board P. and O. steamship "Maloja" due at Fremantle to-day. The Commonwealth ship "Fordsdale" is sailing without transhipped cargo of dine from "Kakariki" mentioned last evening.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Indian Tariff Board, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, 11 a.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Miss Katherine Davis' lecture, on the Work of the Children Aid Society at Nagpada Neighbourhood House Byculla at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THURSDAY, Nov. 24.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 25.

Women's Educational Conference, Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi 4 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English Mails of November 10 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Women's Educational Conference, Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, 4 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. 10 Miles Walking Race, Colaba. 6 p.m.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English Mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Nov. 28.

Opening ceremony of National Medical College Building, by Governor of Bombay, 5 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Sumatra Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 am. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

An ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held on Saturday, the 3rd December, 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Society.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 5-30 p.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURORS.

Members of the Special Jury in both Group A and B summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend in the Sessions Court on the second floor this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GUJARATI MANDAL.

A meeting of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mathematics Class Room when Poet Lalitji will recite some of his poems. Prof. Divatia will preside.

THE ELOCUTION COMPETITION POSTPONED.

This Competition intended to be held on Saturday 26th November at the Sir C. J. Public Hall, is postponed 'sin die' for the present owing to unfavourable circumstances making the day unsuitable.

WILSON COLLLGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports of Wilson College will take place on Saturday, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana Ground, Kennedy Sea Face. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will be present and distribute the prizes.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The annual social gathering of the Commerce Graduates' Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m., at Wadia Building, Dalal Street Fort. The Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Kt., O.B.E. J.P., will preside.

CONFERENCE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Conference on Primary Education will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational Reform on Friday, the 25th and Saturday, the 26th from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in English will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Kama Institute by Dr. P. Fenelly, LL.D., Editor, "The Word" on "Sleep and Dreams." All are cordially invited to attend with family and friends.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

The Fellowship will meet on Saturday, the 26th November at 6-30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Maclean, U. F. C. Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road, when Miss Cecile Matheson, member of the British Industrial Court and former Warden of the Birmingham Settlement, will speak on the Origin and Ideals of the "Settlement" Movement.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagwad Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m.

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 6-30 p.m.

MORTALITY REPORT.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 21st November, 1927, to 6 a.m. of 22nd November 1927:

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 93. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

G. WARD D. C. C.

The following office bearers are duly elected for this year (1927-28):

President: Sjt F. J. Ginwalla, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.; Vice-President: Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer; Jt. Secretaries: Sjt. Jayaram Raghunath Deo, Sjt. Ishwarbhai Somabhai Patel; Khadi Executives: Sjt. M. N. Padwekar, Sjt. V. S. Ramaswamy. The following two candidates are duly elected as delegates to the Madras Congress from this ward:—1. Sjt. Jamnadas C. Errunza, 2. Sjt. G. S. V. Shastri.

THE JAYANTI CEREMONY OF SHRIMAN NRISINHACHARYA.

The Jayanti ceremony of Shriman Nrisinhacharya Sadguru of Shri Shreyes-Sadhak Adhikari Varga will be observed to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of Sheth Dayashankar Devshankar Khandwala's Bramhapuri Chardham Mandir in Kandewadi, when Mr. Narmadashankar Devshankar Mehta, B.A., the Dy. Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality, will preside.

Mr. Hiralal Dayabhai Nanawati, Solicitor, Mr. Manubhai Chandra Vidyanand Pandia, Solicitor, Mr. Ambalal Bulakhiram Jani and Gulabrai Kalyanrai Hathibhai and others will deliver relious lectures on the life and deeds of Shriman Nrishinacharya and his departed Shishyas and also on Sadguru Mahatma.

ALL-INDIA RY. PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC CONGRESS.

It has been felt for some time past that it would be advantageous from various points to bring an organized public opinion to bear on the various questions affecting the Railway property. The Madras Railway Passengers' Association has therefore resolved to organize an All-India Railway Congress, to be held at Madras during the Christmas Week. The members of the Executive Committee have formed themselves into the Reception Committee with power to add to their number. Subscription for membership of the Reception Committee has been fixed at a minimum of one rupee. M. S. V. Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Editor, Indian Railway Magazine and Mr. K. Parthasarathy Aiyangar, B.A., the Secretary of the Railway Passengers' Association have been elected as Secretaries of the Congress. All are earnestly requested to co-operate and make the Congress a unique success. All correspondence may be addressed to Mr. S. V. Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Indian Railway Magazine Office, 335, Tamabu Chetty Street, Madras.

RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.

11-20 a.m. Transmission for Urdu Schools. STORIES FROM MOSLEM HISTORY NO. 4. By Kazi Kabiruddin.

11-55 a.m. Market Prices.

12 noon Close Down.

MUSICAL VARIET.

5-30 p.m. THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL DANCE ORCHESTRA. Mr. Harold Elmes—Musical Director (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel.)

THE BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA Under the direction of EDWARD BEHR.

The Music played in the Studio will be selected from the following Pieces:—

March "Follies Bergere" Linck.
Entracte "The Valley of the Poppies". Ancliffe.
Seranade D'Extase Fletcher.
Intermezzo "The Dream Girl" Finck
An Oriental Music "Subhi Kazib" Lowe and Brown.
Valse "The Dollar Princess" Fall.

8-0 p.m. Talk "Wireless and the Ordinary Listener"—No. 4 By The CHIEF ENGINEER.

8-15 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. Weather Forecast and News Bulletin.

9-25 p.m. What Shall We Have To-morrow?—Menu No. 21. Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9 30 p.m. GAWAYYA BHAI SHANKER.
Hari Hari Yahi Madhava Yahi Keshav Puriya.
Churiya Karake Gaye Sari Janjhoti.
Lala Karu Kurban Karu Bhajan.
Seja Chadathe Dara Lage Bhairavi.

SETH LAXMIDAS GHASWALLA. Harmonium Solo.

10-30 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

TREASURY BILL SALES.

Total amount tendered was Rs. 1,18,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 98-13-0 and above amounting to Rs. 87,00,000 were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 98-13-4 approximately.

DARING THEFT AT KALBADEVI

JEWELLERY WORTH RS 25,000 MISSING

A daring case of house breaking and theft is reported to the Bombay City Police in which jewellery valued at Rs. 25,000 has been taken away in spite of the fact that the room was occupied by twenty persons who were all sleeping at the time of the incident. It appears that Saniram Juharmal and Co. are bankers having their pedhi at Kalbadevi. Among one of the partners of the firm is also one Shriram Suramal who had placed his jwellery to the tune of Rs. 25000 in the cash room for safe custody. On Monday night as usual the safe was locked and twenty servants of the pedhi slept in the cash room. In the morning when they awoke they found the safe tampered with and the jewellery removed. Inspector Wagle of the Princess Street Police Station being informed instituted an enquiry and found a jemmy, a rope and a hook near the window. The safe contained valuables to the extent of Rs. two lacs but fortunately remained untouched.

FATAL PIPE BURST.

A fatal accident occurred to a Hindu workman in a factory at Foras Road belonging to Mr. Vithaldas Jagjiwan. At the inquest held by the Coroner, evidence was led to show that the deceased Manbhai Ranchod was working near a gas stove. Suddenly a pipe burst and he sustained extensive burns to which he succumbed subsequently.

The jury returned verdict of accidental death.

LOST HIS BALANCE AND DIED.

Rogers Donsouza (45) residing at Girgaon was plucking leaves from a tree on Monday evening near his house when he lost his balance and fell down. He died on the spot.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SCHOOL TEACHER

How the rash act of a school teacher cost him his life was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday. Narayen Damoder, was a private school teacher and held a season ticket between Thana and Bombay. On Monday afternoon he was a passenger in an electric train. When the train came to Masjid station Narayen jumped on the platform before it came to a halt with the result that he slipped his feet and was crushed under the train. The jury returned verdict of acidental death.

FRENCH HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN SYRIA.

M. Lababidi, a cultured Syrian Muslim, Editor of "Hadhara," a Beirut journal which has been suspended by the French authorities in Syria.

KALAWANT SAMUHA.

Mr. S. S. Kolwalkar, President Kalawant Samuha writes that at the general meeting of the Kalawant Samuha, held on Sunday, the 20th November, 1927, at Velingkar's Hall Kalbadevi Road, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Kalawant Samuha should cease its existence on account of certain difficulties. (2) That the total funds of the Kalawant Samuha should be handed over to the Gomantakiya Bal Sanrakshaka Mandal. (3) That all the records and papers connected with th Kalawant Samuha should be passed to the Gomantakiya Bal Sanrakshaka Mandal.

"SANT TUKARAM" TRAGEDY.

DIRECTORS CONDOLENCE

The following resolution was passed at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.:—

"The members of the Board of Directors of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd., have learnt with deep sorrow the news of disaster which s.s. "Sant Tookaram" met with on her voyage at sea on the 12th November, 1927, resulting in the loss of lives —crew and passengers—and offer their heart-felt sympathy and sincere condolence to their relatives in their sad bereavement."

"BOMBAY'S MISS. MAYO."

BOYCOTT THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Times of India" has begun to gnash her teeth. She is again at her old and dangerous game (perhaps very pleasant to her but very unfavourable to this country)—that of setting one community against another. It characterises the monster meeting held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall last Saturday as a Hindu-Parsi gathering. Is this intended as an affront to these two important communities in this City or is it an invocation to our Muslim friends and countrymen to take up arms against the former?

Compared to the great harm which the present day editorials in the "Times of India" are doing to this country, Miss Mayo's "Mother India" is a very tame affair indeed. I admire the "Times of India" in thus nakedly coming forward as the champion of foreign vested interests and saying to our very face most unpleasant things about our leaders. This need not surprise us, because at all times and on all occasions when it found that leaders of all parties in India were merely thinking of presenting a united front to the Government of the day, it has taken its dangerous weapons and has been mercilessly attacking the tallest of us, the best of our patriots and all our countrymen. It has always minimised all demonstrations of nationalism by the Indian people. At no time has it reported such patriotic demonstrations correctly. On the contrary, it has invariably given them such a different colour as to create a wrong impression in the minds of its readers.

We have tolerated this unforgiving and dangerous enemy in our midst sufficiently long. The time has now arrived when the people of this country in general and of this City in particular, should think whether they should continue nurturing this creature with warm milk only to sting us on all occasions. In the past, on several occasions, there were loud and persistent talks of boycotting this journal, but all of them have ended in smoke. Is it any wonder, therefore, that this paper is still able to continue its pet pastime of seeing that the whole of India is kept in perpetual subjection.

Will our people take a note of the present attitude of this old but vindictive woman of Bori Bunder, and consign her now at least to her own sphere? If we are not able to rouse ourselves from our general apathy even when we are so fiercely attacked at our own doors, and look at the real situation before it is too late, our enemies would have done their work so well that nothing would remain for us but to tamely submit to perpetual humiliations and continued slavery. We have first to reform ourselves to-day, and if we do this in right earnest, national reform would follow it as night follows day. There is much good sense in the following rhyme:—

If everyone would see
To his own reformation,
How very easily
You might reform a Nation.

Let us, therefore, at once set to the task of reforming ourselves in our own outlook toward vested interests by putting into practice the very lessons that the enemies of our freedom teach us. If the present humiliating conditions in this country do not stir us to stand together for the Motherland, then Heaven help India.—Yours, etc.,

DESPAIRING OPTIMIST.

Bombay November 22.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

GOVERNOR TO OPEN NEW BUILDING

The opening ceremony of the National Medical College Building, Jetha Street, Lamington Road, will be performed, by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, 28th instant. Lady Wilson has consented to be present.

JAMIAT-UL ULEMA.

ALL-INDIA SESSION AT PESHAWAR.

The eighth annual session of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of Hind will be held on 2nd, 3rd and 4th December, in Peshawar under the presidency of Maulana Maulvi Syed Anwar Shah.

MR. AND MRS. SORABJI RUSTOMJI.

MRS. NAIDUS TEA PARTY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave an evening party at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Tuesday in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Sorabji Rustomji, who are leaving for South Africa to-day. Many prominent ladies and gentlemen had responded to Mrs. Naidu's invitation to the party which was a brilliant success.

HURRICANE LANTERN TRAGEDY

Jayakuvar Jamnadas, a Hindu lady (19), residing at Gaiwadi, went to lavatory with a hurricane lantern in her hand at about 8 p.m. yesterday. All of a sudden, flames burnt out and caught hold of her saree. She raised an alarm and her relatives went to help her. She got severe burns and was removed to G. T. Hospital for treatment.

IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE MEETING

ACCOMMODATION FOR AFGHAN TROOPS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas enlivened the proceedings of the Bombay Improvements Committee on Tuesday on raising several times points of order on the constitutional law. Sir V. A. Dabholker took the chair in absence of the Chairman, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji.

At the outset the six members who came at 4-10 pm. the time when the meeting was called were on the horn of a dilemma whether they would proceed with th business of the day, or again adjourn for want of a quorum. Fortunately, three members came after about five minutes and relieved the situation. Dr. Viegas then set the ball rolling by challenging the correctness of the last meeting. The Chairman after some discussion signed the minutes stating they were substantially correct.

DR. VIEGAS PROTESTS.

The Chairman then took up an extra item as an urgent matter but Dr. Viegas again protested stating that particular item was not circulated but placed on the table at the last moment and no case was made out for its urgency. The Chairman however, took the matter first for discussion and read it before the Committee. It was from the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay requesting the Committee to give a plot of land at Marine Lines for the troops of H. M. the King-Emperor of Afghanistan during his visit in December. The Chairman wanted to move that the permission be granted but Dr. Viegas again pointed out that it was not the business of the Chairman to move the resolution but of the members and he therefore moved that the permission be granted. The Chairman told Dr. Viegas that it was the Chairman who moved the propositions of this kind from the chair and he moved accordingly, notwithstanding the protest of Dr. Viegas.

INSANITARY CONDITION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee pointed out that during the last Viceregal visit they gave a plot of land for the troops at Marine Lines but it was left in a very insanitary condition and the place was not clearned for some days.

The Chairman asked the Chief Officer to take a note of this and write to the Officers concerned.

The Municipal Commissioner said he had a talk the previous day with the Political Secretary to the Government and the Commanding Officer who had promised to keep the place in sanitary condition.

The resolution was passed and the press representatives were asked to withdraw as the Committee were going to discuss the question of retrenchment and the reinstatement of Mr. Wadke.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK

	November 22.
Previous Closing Rate	19.98
To-day's Opening Rate	19.82
Difference	—.16
To-day's Closing Rate	19.68
Difference	—.30
Broach Expectation	384

LIVERPOOL.

	November 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.74
To-day's Opening Rate	10.75
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	10.69
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

	November	Nov.	22
Siver Ready	26	8	0
Higher	0	3	0
Silver Forward	26	6	0
Higher	0	3	0

Tone of Market.—India and China bought.

(Continued from Column 6.)

announcement of the personnel of the Commission should have sufficed the Home Government to change its mind. Those very persons who in the hey days of non-co-operation had stood for the principle of working the reforms had now unreservedly condemned the present Commission. It was simply monstrous that not a single Indian was appointed on the Commission. It had been said by the Home Government that Indians were excluded from the Commission on a matter of principle and it was equally for India to say now that "It is on a matter of principle that we boycott it."

"This is a matter of such grave national importance and national self-respect that we have to sink all our differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in repelling insults such as these and tell them boldly that we cannnot as self-respecting Indians assist you" concluded Sir Chimanlal.

MUSLIMS NOT LAGGING BEHIND.

SIMON COMMISSION BOYCOTT

MR. CHAGLA'S REPLY TO CRITICS

"The Statutory Commission and why it should be boycotted" was the all absorbing and interesting subject of Mr. M. C. Chagla's lecture at the Muslim Students' Union, Chowpatty, on Tuesday evening. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided. A large number of students both Hindus and Muslims attended the meeting.

To Mr. Chagla it was a matter of elementary self-respect to refuse co-operation to the Simon Commission and Sir Chimanlal was equally emphatic in the condemnation of it.

In his lucid speech Mr. Chagla at the outset strongly resented the attempts of some people and a certain Anglo-Indian paper to sedulously mischeviously and dishonestly misrepresent Muslim opinion in regard to the boycott of the Commission. He declared that Muslims were not behind-hand their Hindu brethren in proclaiming a total boycott of the Commission. Excepting for a single instance of Sir Muhammad Shafi in the Punjab, Muslims from all parts of India had committed themselves unequivocally to the boycott.

FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT.

Examining the Commission from a purely constitutional point of view, Mr. Chagla found it very difficult to understand or appreciate any arguments that had been advanced so far on behalf of the Government that under the Government of India Act the only Commission that could have been appointed was a Parliamentary one. There had been appointed many Royal Commissions for the past few years in India and on each of them one or two Indians were included. How then did the present Commission differ from those? It had been argued that in the preamble of the Government of India Act, it was urged "the Parliament shall be the judge of the nature and the time of the advance that India has to make in the path of self-government". Mr. Chagla said that because Parliament was to be the judge of the nature and time of political advance, it did not necessarily follow that a purely Parliamentary Commission was to be appointed and not a mixed Commission. It was entirely a fallacious argument to say that. There was nothing in the Act to the effect that a purely Parliamentary Commission was to be appointed. Mr. Chagla failed to understand how a purely European personnel would be able to correctly assess and value Indian evidence with their deficient knowledge about India without Indian colleagues to collaborate with them. The fear that with Indians on the Commission it was not possible to arrive at a unanimous decision was simply absurd, because there had been many instances in India, to prove the contrary. Inspite of the fact there were representative Indians on the Skeen Committee, it brought out a unanimous report. Mr. Chagla argued even if there was a division of opinion, it was for the Parliament to finally decide what to grant and what not. It was in the interests of the Parliament therefore, to include Indians on the Commission and thus explore all the sources of information regarding India and value them in the national light and judge accordingly.

DELIBERATE INSULT

Speaking from the political point of view, Mr. Chagla said that after carefully considering the matter with due deliberation, he had come to the conclusion that the Simon Commission was an insult and affront to India. It was a calculated policy of national humiliation and it was upto India to repel and prove to the world that she will not take the insult lying down. The Prime Minister had in statement said that the exclusion of Indians was based on a matter of principle which only came to that "Indians were not fit to associate with Englishmen in determining the question of her own independence. But the Secretary of State for India had only in July last announced that the best brains of the Empire would be included in the Commission so that it was reasonable to conclude that until July it was not contemplated to appoint a purely Parliamentary Commission. How had the sudden change come about? It was very obvious.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Indians had been carrying on strong agitation for the acceleration of further grant of reforms and the appointment of a Commission and the Government had consistently kept silent over it. But it had responded to this agitation at a very opportune moment. Taking advantage of the communal chaos existing in India, it had suddenly come to its senses and appointed the "all-white" Commission in the hope that India would not be able to present a united front to any insult that might be thrown at her. It remained for all patriotic Indians to prove better of their reckonings and boycott the Commission which stood no reasoning. Mr. Chagla here referred to Miss Mayo's book which was published on the eve of the announcement of the Commission, and also to the propaganda of deliberate vilification by some Anglo-Indian papers and said all this had a deep significance.

The lecturer concluded by appealing to all Muslims and Hindus to sink their differences on this vital issue and put up a united front. To him, it was a matter of self-respect to refuse to have to do anything with the Simon Commission.

CHORUS OF DISAPPROVAL.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad entirely agreed with the views expressed by the speaker and said that the very fact that a chorus of disapproval had been raised throughout the length and breadth of India following

(Continued in Column 5.)

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute.

The students of this Institute have achieved a **RECORD SUCCESS** at the London Chamber of Commerce Exam. this year by securing 8 **DISTINCTIONS**, 5 in Senior Accountancy, 1 in Commercial Law, 1 in Foreign Exchange and 1 in Stock Exchange.

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Rustomji N. Bapasola,

62, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE.

The Office of the Indian States Peoples' Conference is removed from Hari Building Old Custom House Road, to the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road. All communications henceforth, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries, at the new address.

RANGILDAS KAPADIA,
for Self and Co-Secretaries.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1927

WAYS AND MEANS.

The unanimity among Indian leaders regarding the boycott of the Simon Commission may safely be assumed to be nearly complete, the latest and the most welcome to join in the boycott being the Punjab Khilafat League and the Maharajah of Mahmudabad. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad's views are held in respect by Muslims not only in the U. P. but all over the country and the revolt in the Punjab against the hasty move of the local Muslim League, shows that Muslim opinion throughout the country, will be united on the boycott of the Commission. The election of Sir Mahomed Shafi as President of the All-India Muslim League and the change in the venue of its session from Calcutta to Lahore, are no indication of the views of politically-minded Muslims and are due to the fact that the meeting of the Council of the League in Delhi which took these decisions, was not attended by members from parts of India other than the Punjab. The venue of the League's session, we have no doubt, will be changed and Sir Mahomed Shafi will soon find that the majority of the members of the League are uncompromisingly for the boycott of the Commission. The decisions of the Council are due to undesirable manoeuvres and even if they are not revised, a victory for the boycott view in the very heart of the only province in which any support is forthcoming to the Commission and under the leadership of one who does not support the boycott, will, as Mr. Jinnah points out, be a crushing answer to those who seek to belittle the strength of the Muslim feeling. It is time now to consider in some detail the work that is to be done next. Of course, the first thing to be done, is to spread the boycott movement among the masses so as to make them proof against every official attempt to tamper with their loyalty to their leaders. For this purpose, prompt and energetic propaganda is necessary, such as has already been begun by Mrs. Besant. It is best carried on under the auspices of the All-Parties Boycott League, which is being organised by the President of the Congress. But, till the League is fully organised, every Congress Committee, Home Rule League and Liberal organisation should carry on the propaganda. The Council of the All-India Hindu Sabha has not yet formally declared for boycott, but the most eminent leaders of the Sabha have pledged themselves in favour of an unconditional boycott. A formal decision of the Sabha is, therefore, a question of days. But, the sooner it is arrived at the better, as it will enable local Sabhas to co-operate with other institutions in spreading the boycott among the masses. A more important effect of the All-India Hindu Sabha's decision will be its influence on the Muslim League. Among those Leaguers who have not yet accepted the boycott, there are many who thoroughly condemn the Commission. They bitterly feel the humiliation of the descendants of a once ruling race being declared by aliens as unfit to devise a just scheme of Government, while their co-religionists in Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey and Egypt are wholly or almost wholly free from foreign domination. They have also the apprehension that the Commission, utterly ignorant of India's past history and traditions, may hopelessly bungle about the relations between British India and Muslim States. But, these Leaguers, like Sir Mahomed Shafi, are afraid, though needlessly, that the boycott of the Commission may not be practicable or approved by the dominant Hindu Sabha section. If, therefore, the All-India Sabha could immediately give its formal decision in favour of boycott, the opposition of the Punjab Leaguers may wholly or considerably disappear. In this matter the Nationalist Muslims, including the Khilafatists, owe a duty to themselves, to the true interests of the Muslims and to the country. They should carry on an intensive propaganda both to prevent a split in the League and to spare the Muslims the humiliation of parleying with a foreign Commission against the verdict of their own country. A public meeting of the Bombay Muslims organised by Mr. Jinnah, Moulana Shaukat Ali and Mr. Hussein-bhoy Laljee will be an excellent beginning of this propaganda and will demonstrate to the public once for all who are the true leaders of Bombay Muslims.

PREPARE A SWARAJ SCHEME.

Even more important than the completion of a national boycott is the task of formulating the nation's constitutional demands. In fact, the victory lies with the party which formulates a demand acceptable to the country, be that party the Congress or the League or the Hindu Sabha. But it should be obvious that, as ten years ago, both the Congress and the League should join hands, associating with themselves the Hindu Sabha, the Liberal Federation and the Non-Brahmin Federation. It should be equally obvious that the All-Parties Committee to frame a Swaraj scheme should not be an unwieldy one like the Unity Conference of Simla. It would be best to appoint a separate sub-committee to solve the tough problem of communal representation. These committees should be appointed without any further delay, as it is highly desirable to prepare a workable draft scheme before the various political and communal institutions hold their annual sessions in Christmas Week. Such a scheme will re-assure the All-India Muslim League, before it decides the question of boycott, that, so long as the nation has a united demand, Muslim interests are in no way jeopardised by the boycott. We do not believe that the solution of the communal problem in its political aspects is impossible to be arrived at before Christmas. It does not require any laborious constitutional research. All that is necessary is a change of heart on the part of the leaders. Some of the points of the problem have already been solved in the shape of the Delhi proposals of the Muslims, endorsed by the Congress in Bombay. The half-finished work is but to be completed and it would be an enormous gain to do so before the Congress and the League meet. The desire for such a consummation is as intense as it is universal. Yet, no conference of leaders for this purpose has anywhere been announced. The reason for the delay is very significant. We are now paying the penalty for our lack of one organisation representing all the principal parties and communities. Leaders may be exchanging views by correspondence, but that is no substitute for a formal conference. We suggest an immediate conference at Bombay or Delhi of the President and the President-elect of the Congress, the League and the Hindu Sabha together with Sir Abdur Rahim and Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Besant and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The chances for a speedy solution of the communal problem are bright and deserve to be seized and exploited.

WANTED—A UNITED CONGRESS.

The national boycott and the formulation of the national demand being assumed, another great task still awaits us, the task of evolving a sanction behind the demand. Were it enough to frame a generally acceptable Swaraj Bill, we should have attempted it earlier, if only in response to Lord Birkenhead's repeated promise that such a Bill will be given the profoundest consideration by His Majesty's Government. But a mere Bill is not enough. Lord Birkenhead knew it and his promise was but a challenge as he knew also that there was no sanction behind any Constitutional demands that we might put up. In fact, nearly three years ago, the Central Legislature put forward a demand that was acceptable to the whole country, but the demand was not conceded, because there was no united pressure behind it. Let us not beguile ourselves once again with the thought that without such pressure now, our present demand will fare any better than the former one. Enough pressure can come only from united organisation and a united programme of action. It is a shame to us that, in spite of our past sufferings, the crisis finds us still divided in our different camps. It is true that, thanks to Lord Birkenhead's supreme folly, we have come together to protest against that folly. But, not many leaders have shown any disposition to make their protests effective by rallying into one common camp. Responsible Congress leaders have passionately appealed to the Liberals and the Independents, the ex-Congressmen, to come back to their old home, but have not suggested any definite changes in the franchise or the programme of the Congress so as to facilitate the Liberals' re-entry into the Congress. The Liberals and the Independents, on the other hand, have now been among the foremost to lead the boycott movement. They are experienced enough to know that mere verbal protests, however united, are not enough. They have listened to the passionate appeals for a united Congress. But, no Liberal or Independent leader, to our knowledge, has either in the Press or on the platform, suggested any specific alterations in the Congress policy desired by his party. Why should there be any nervousness or secrecy about such suggestions? Why should not the present and the old Congress leaders make constructive compromise proposals in the Press? For our own selves, we can only repeat two or three suggestions that we have already made in the hope that they may draw together the various political parties in the country. The first is that the Khaddar franchise should be removed. As it is, it is a dead letter and has been resented by many in the Congress. The second change we would suggest is that, till the new Reforms are published, the Council policy of the Congress should be left to be decided by the Congressmen in the Councils in consultation with other elected Councillors. This, as we remarked before, is the wisest way to brush aside the bone of contention nearly at the fag-end of the last term of the present Legislature. If these two suggestions are accepted by the Congress, the Independents and the Liberals, we see little difficulty in convening a special session of a united Congress early next year where an effective joint programme can be easily decided upon to back up our Constitutional demands. Such a course alone can make the boycott effective and fruitful.

ON THE BRAIN.

Opposite Bori Bunder they have Moscow on the brain. Pandit Motilal Nehru comes in for arrogant, ignorant petulant abuse in yesterday's "Times of India," because (1) he has been to Moscow, (2) because he is still the "dominant figure in the Congress Camp" and (3) because Billingsgate is the only weapon of attack now left for the promoters of the Birkenhead doctrine of humiliating India. Pandit Motilalji indicated in his pronouncement on the Parliamentary Commission that England would be unwise in strengthening by her folly the demand a section of Indians make for complete independence. But it remained for our local anti-Reds opposite Bori Bunder to suggest that a demand for self-government, even of a Dominion type, was asking for "chaos," "revolution," "destruction"! Let our readers note with interest how the anti-Red delirium tremens has taken full possession of the "Times of India." When Pandit Motilalji pays in his usual fair, cool, detached manner a sincere compliment to Sir John Simon and his colleagues by saying that they are "men of ability" and that they could "easily produce a thoroughly workable scheme" of full and complete self-government, our contemporary opines that these words "are only worthy of a lunatic asylum." We know that decencies of criticism have disappeared opposite Bori Bunder, but it is sad to reflect that there should be in those quarters such a softening of the brain.

FRENCH HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN SYRIA.

For the third time within the last six months the "Hadhara," the Arabic newspaper of Beirut, has been suspended by the French Mandatory authorities. The order of suspension, for two months this time, is couched in terms of the most laconic arrogance. It reveals no reasons and adduces no grounds for the infliction. The supercilious procedure contrasts with the professions of liberty of the French Republic. The decision registering the punishment of the erring journal is signed by M. Ponsot, the High Commissioner of the French Republic, and countersigned by the Secretary-General Mougras. The list of the military officers and Governors to whom copies of the stern interdiction is to be supplied exceeds far in length the text of the order. M. Lababidi, the editor, proposes to go to Europe and lay his complaint before the higher authorities direct, though without much expectation of success. M. Lababidi is a Syrian Mussalman gentleman of Western culture whom the French find it hard to cure of an inveterate fondness for freedom and honest thought in the public life of the Mandated Territory.

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY.

VISITORIAL POWERS.

(BY Dr. S. K. VAIDYA.)

II*

Let us see where Mr. Munshi stands today:—In his article published in the "Chronicle" on 18th instant, he says:—"If the Visitorial powers of the Viceroy are restricted to what is understood in England as visitorial powers, "no body can have the least objection to them." These powers are restricted to making inspections and inquiries. Thus even to-day after being a party to the Senate's resolution Mr. Munshi goes on advocating in the Press for having the Viceroy as Visitor, of course with advisory powers only: Mr. Munshi is hopeful. He has advocated negotiations with Government with a view to see that the independence of the University is not taken away, and even to-day he looks forward to a reasonable spirit on the part of the Government of India, on the strength of 'dame rumour', through the negotiations of Bombay Government.

"FATHER OF THE BILL."

Mr. Munshi winds up his article by saying:—"It is impossible to say from now what would be the attitude of the Government of India, and it would be for the Council to decide what view to take with reference to this attitude. The view of the Council will always depend upon what is the highest good attainable, not what is the highest good desirable."

That is what Mr. Munshi says for himself. Now let us examine what his colleagues on the Council say about him.—

Page 204:—"Mr. Noor Mahomed—on a point of order referring to Mr. Munshi—"Is it open to an hon. Member who is a member of the Select Committee and who supports the clause in the select committee, to come and attack that clause in the open house, when he has not written any minute of dissent on the point?"

The Hon. the President—Opinions do and may change."

"Mr. Munshi.—Sir I prefaced my remark by saying that I was sorry that I failed to realise the effect of clauses 4 and 5 and I overlooked those clauses at the time, and I cannot even to my honourable friend Mr. Noor Mahomed make a better apology than that."

Again at page 206—Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad:—"Sir, I was all the time waiting for an amendment from the Hon. member Mr. Munshi. He had studied the Bill, I believe. "He is almost the father of the Bill." He gave us about 32 pages of printed matter to digest during the sitting of the select committee, as his amendments. He was in the select committee, but never thought of moving an amendment there upon this subject (of clause 5, sub-clauses 4 and 5). The Hon. Moulvi says "He had full notice but never sent in an amendment. I think it is an afterthought" and then he gives out the secret thus "In the Select Committee the Minister told us that there were directions from the Government of India, and he had to obey them. If you want the Bill, the Clauses must be there. If you do not want the Bill, throw them out. The Hon. Member Mr. Munshi was quiet like a lamb. Why did he not then say "I do not want it."

A MYSTERY.

Page 202—Mr. P. J. Marzoan says:—"I understand that in the Select Committee i was distinctly understood that the consent of the Governor-General to the Bill was given on the understanding that this clause is inserted to the effect that the Viceroy shall have the power of bringing any defect to the notice of the Chancellor and that it ought to be rectified."

But enough of these quotations. The facts emerge (1) that Mr. Munshi was a very wide awake member of the Select Committee, that (2) the Government made no bones about making the meaning of the clause quite clear. How Mr. Munshi came not to realise the implications of the whole clause is a mystery that I would fain leave him to explain to his entire satisfaction. I shall only remember that he is an able advocate.

To sum up, the following facts stand out:

1. No doubt there was a protest from Mr. Munshi, but only in the Council whil. in the select committee he had accepted the clause. Not only that but his protest was with regard to sub-clauses 4 and 5 clause 5 and never the whole clause. Further, although, by virtue of the unanimous vote of the Senate, Mr. Munshi is bound as representative of the University to support the total deletion of the whole clause or to move for dropping the Bill, he is even now thinking that nobody can have the least objection to the Viceroy's visitorial powers." I shall leave Mr. Munshi to reconcile that for himself.

QUALIFIED PROTEST.

2. My contention is that Mr. Munshi's protest, was purely and simply confined to subclauses 4 and 5 and not to the whole clause 5. This is a difference of such a vital nature and the departure from the present Act is of such a magnitude that it amounts to a principle and I expect Mr. Munshi, to see it. Mr. Munshi admits on page 205 that even the University Reforms Committee do not want a Visitor, and still Mr. Munshi is willing to retain clause 5 with the first three sub-clauses and have the Viceroy as the Visitor. This is what I had called Mr. Munshi's accommodating acquiescence.

Mr. Munshi has charged me with ignorance of knowledge of current affairs. I wish to assure Mr. Munshi, that I am only

(Continued on page 10.)

*Presious article appeared on 21st instant

"MOTHER INDIA."

HOW THE POISON WORKS IN AMERICA.

(BY T. H. K. REZMIE).

NEW YORK Oct. 21.

The American Press has taken much notice of Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India." Practically, every daily or weekly publication in New York, for instance, has given reviews of this space-eating volume ample accommodation and some too much so, with a purpose. Most of the reviews were, of course, undisguised in their shock and feelings of distress and disdain at learning of the appalling conditions prevailing in India. Even writers in radical or Socialist papers seem to have been sufficiently converted by Miss Mayo as to admit that Britain would not be doing disservice to humanity if she lingered in India for a couple of centuries longer. Some advocated an intensive campaign in India, if necessary by the power of government, to crush and root out the hideous immoralities, in sanitation and, what Miss Mayo has taken pains to emphasise in her book, the traditional sensuality of the male section of the population. The protago-nists of the White man's burden and the comparatively liberal-minded critics both have accepted Miss Mayo's account of Indian conditions as prima facie and undeniable evidence of facts. India has been looming here in recent weeks as a festering sore hitherto undiscovered, and a plague-infested district, the most commonsense treatment of which is to quarantine it until the scourge it is suffering from, has been chased out of it.

FEEBLE PROTEST.

Here and there, however, have arisen feeble voices in partial defence of India or at least in disagreement with or in disparagement of Miss Mayo. Facts of history and, in one or two cases, of personal experience and observation have been cited in an effort to counterbalance her criticism which is everywhere described as scorching, and terrible. A New York daily which has ungrudgingly devoted many pages to the discussion of this problem and the book reviews published last week, a two column report of what purported to be Mahatma Gandhi's review of "Mother India" in a recent issue of "Young India". The report on the whole seemed to be fairly accurate and to the point, although punctuated by words and phrases to betray the prejudiced attitude of the writer.

THE BEST-SELLER.

Popular interest in the book has been so great that several large printings have already been exhausted, and it continues to be a best-seller. And, gradually the substance of Miss Mayo's statements is becoming so familiar to American public that when reporting on India Correspondents frequently make reference to them. For instance, wiring from Simla the other day, the special correspondent of the "New York Times" said:

"An important step toward the abolition of child marriage in India was taken to-day when the Assembly, or Lower House of the Indian Parliament, agreed to the principle of legislative prevention of the custom recently denounced by Miss Katherine Mayo."

In the midst of this darkness of ignorence and growing prejudice, the only welcome news I found, was the "Bombay Chronicle" report in mail week of September 23, that Lala Lajpat Rai is preparing a reply to "Mother India." We, here, know Lalaji's ability and knowledge and experience of American mind too well to doubt that no one could undertake such a difficult and onerous task as this with greater success. We wish him success and hope the book to come before too much harm has been done.

Notes of the Day.

British Shopkeepers and The Soviet.

According to the tenets of High Tory politics as the Birkenheads and the Churchills unwearingly explain them to British audiences, the Soviet Government and the Russians who accept its system are the pariahs of Europe. They are the "untouchables" whose baneful influence must not be allowed to pollute good honest God's Own People, viz., Britons. Hence the Arcos raid, the theatrical breaking off of diplomatic relations with Russia. But the Baldwin Government have always made it clear that the British shopkeepers and the British banking interests have nothing to lose from this political "stunt" which it was hoped in Tory circles, would work as effectively as the Zinovieff letter. Sir Austen Chamberlain repeatedly assures his interpellators in the Commons that the "commercial" interests of Britain in the Soviet Republic would not be hindered by the Tory political policy in regard to Russia. The British bankers' successful coup in guaranteeing the Soviet-Egypt cotton deal is a step which will bring great comfort to the shopkeeping mentality of the Britishers. Now it does not matter if the Soviet is still to be regarded politically as the pariah. The dividends and the commissions are safe. We are sure the Diala Plantation Company, in which an ex-Viceroy of India is said to be interested, and the Gezireh cotton planting concerns under British control will be delighted to deal with the "pariahs" and make a good thing out of it.

Nothing Doing.

The repeated declarations of Earl Winterton in the House of Commons in reply to questions about the release of the Bengal detenus that Government would be "releasing these prisoners as and when it was desirable in the interests of public security in India" should be an eye-opener to simple-minded souls in this country, and particularly in Bengal. When Sir Stanley Jackson announced the "revised" Government policy about these unfortunate men, he obtained some little praise from unexpected quarters for the changed "angle of vision" of the Government of Bengal, but the Anglo-Indian Press did not forget to do its Imperial duty and warned him against "hasty" action. Earl Winterton's reply to Mr. Reily's question on the Commons on Monday should satisfy bureaucratic prestige and Anglo-Indian arrogance. "Public security" is to determine the extent and time of the release of the "prisoners". As the lawless laws which whisk away young men into prison and refuse them a public trial are a menace to public security, and will continue to be so unless they are abrogated, we invite the popular representatives in the Central Legislature and in the Bengal Council to take up this matter actively again.

The Two Farces.

Presiding at the third quarterly meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, the Senior Vice-President, referred to what he aptly called "the two farces" enacted in the Olympian heights of Simla in the last quarter, the Yarn Bill show and the Reserve Bank debacle. Referring to the "iniquitous" history of the treatment given to the cotton industry "under the dictation and tyranny of Whitehall," in this matter, the "real mouthpiece of Lancashire interests," Mr. Khaitan observed that "callousness' to India's national industry in its distress is a "national crime." This is strong language but not stronger than the wrong to the industry deserved. But Mr. Khaitan says he has "faith in the value of organised public opinion." But may we know what the mill-owners and the Indian Merchants' Chambers have done since the passing of the Yarn Bill to organise public opinion in the country? Lancashire interests do not regard politics as being quite outside the pale of business.

Identical Interests.

Referring to the Reserve Bank scheme, Mr. Khaitan said that India wanted a truly national Reserve Bank, "which will be the core and centre of the stimulus and inspiration to Indian banking" and that he would not accept anything less. We dare say Mr. Khaitan voices the opinion of the whole Calcutta Chamber and we are glad to notice that the Chambers of Calcutta and Bombay are united in their opinions, inspite of the official and semi-official efforts to isolate Bombay and to prejudice the rest of the country against our city and Presidency. But public opinion throughout the country must be mobilised and not merely within the business circles and this part of their work businessmen should no longer neglect. They should assert themselves in all these main interdependent issues of national life and work.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WARNING.

AGITATION TAKING A WRONG TURN

SELF-DETERMINATION AT STAKE

LABOUR OPPOSITION FIZZLES OUT

COMRADE "SAK" TO THE RESCUE

MADRAS, Nov., 22.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of the "Hindu', Pandit Motilal Nehru feared that agitation in India had taken a wrong turn. Nothing could be more harmful to Indian interests than to insist on the inclusion of Indians and stop there. Such a demand could easily be satisfied by the appointment of undesirable Indians which would make matters worse.

Pandit Motilal added, "I wish all parties in India would concentrate on framing a Constitution to meet the country's needs, and demand it firmly without caring about the Royal Commissions or other Agencies employed by the Government.

Asked if he would have preferred to have no Commission at all, and when his attention was drawn to the fact that the appointment of such a body by the Government was obligatory under the Act of 1919. The Pundit replied that no Act of Parliament was sacrosanct if it was wrong in principle.

The correspondent adds that Labour opinion is divided regarding the proposed withdrawal of Mr. Stephen Walsh and Major Attlee from the Commission.—A. P.

ELEVENTH HOUR ATTEMPT.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Earnest conversations are in progress between Labour Party leaders and Pandit Motilal Nehru. Mr. George Lansbury and other leaders who are in full sympathy with India, are making what may be called eleventh hour attempts to retrieve the position. The Party decision as to what attitude Labour should take definitely on Friday when the resolution for the appointment of the Statutory Commission comes up, has been deferred till Thursday. In the meanwhile, it has been pointed out to Labour Party leaders that it is the vocal Indian politicians that have got a hearing, but the Party has no information about the view of Indian Labour spokesmen. It is reliably understood that some of the party leaders have cabled for interviews of Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. V. Giri and Dewan Chamanlal who are all well-known to British Labour as the Spokesmen of Indian Labour. The outlook is in no way bright.—Free Press Beam Service.

AMENDING BILL IN THE COMMONS.

LABOUR OPPOSITION FIZZLES OUT

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The second reading of the Bill to amend the Reform Act as to enable the earlier appointment of the Statutory Commission, is on the agenda of the House of Commons. Representations to the Labour Party to oppose the Amending Bill on the ground that it perpetuates the preamble of the Reform Act which is opposed to the principle of self-determination, have met with no response. The Labour Party's opposition if any, to the Statutory Commission, it is said, is confined to the composition and not to the very basis of instituting such an inquiry, and therefore the Labour Party would not be justified in offering any opposition to the Amending Bill. Pandit Motilal Nehru, it is believed, suggested to Mr. Lansbury that the Labour leaders should raise the issue of the right of India to self-determination, but he does not expect any such opposition to be raised. Indian view in London is, that although Labour cannot successfully resist the amending Bill, i should certainly utilise the occasion to reaffirm its acceptance of the right of India to self-determination in the course of the debate on the Bill. That does not suit Labour leaders, as their own speeches would be used against them, when they propose proceedural improvements in the debate on the resolution to appoint the Commission. Since Labour is reported to be [illegible] upon not withdrawing its nominees on the Commission for various reasons, it is considered inconsistent to raise the question of self-determination in the debate on the amending Bill, and that view is said to prevail finally notwithstanding expressions of Indian opinion to the contrary that India would be content by Labour affirming its faith in the right of India to self-determination, and withdrawing its partymen from the Commission. Labour leaders have been plainly told, that unless they do this much, Indian faith in Labour, will be finally destroyed, but these warnings have had no effect.—Free Press Beam Service.

COMRADE "SAK" TO THE RESCUE.

MOVE FOR TOTAL REJECTION

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Labour has failed India. but India will learn with satisfaction, says the London correspondent of the Free Press of India, that the right of India to self-determination and the repudiation by India of the very basic principle of the Reform Act as embodied in the preamble, will be stated in bold and unequivocal terms on the floor of the House of Commons by the only Indian Member of the House Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala. Subscribing ardently to the Communist principle, Mr. Saklatvala would have metaporically speaking, struck a blow for the freedom of any subject nation, but when it is in the cause of India and himself an Indian, Mr. Saklatvala regards it as a sacred trust from the discharge of which no human force can prevent him. Mr. Saklatvala had intended to make a longer stay at Moscow and he was not expected back soon. But the Communist Party of Great Britain promptly informed him of the developments in regard to India, and fortunately he has been able to reach in time to participate in the second reading on the amending in the House of Commons. No sooner than he has returned, Mr. Saklatvala has given notice of a motion for the rejection of the amending Bill on the ground of fundamental opposition of the Communist Party to Britain's right to decide the fortune of subject races in accordance with the findings of Commissions and Committees of Parliament and on the ground of the right of the people of India to self-determination.—Free Press Beam Service.

UNSATISFACTORY PERSONNEL

RESOLUTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. J. L. Banerjee, M.L.C., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council.

"This Council recommends that the Governor-in-Council be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government this Council's sense of deep and bitter indignation at the deliberate insult offered to India by total exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission appointed to enquire into and report upon the working of the Indian Constitution."—Free Press.

LABOUR ORGANISATIONS FOR BOYCOTT

BRITISH LABOUR AND BENGAL DETENUS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Mr. Kishorilal Ghose, Provincial Organiser and Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress, has given notice of the following resolutions to be moved at the Cawnpore Session of A. I. Trade Union Congress (1) "This meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress invites the attention of the British Labour Party the British Trade Union Congress and the National Minority Movement to the wholly unsatisfactory character of the Royal Commission just appointed by the Conservative Government both as regards the [illegible]

(Continued on Page 9)

"NOT PUNISHMENT FOR CRIMES"!

ONLY PREVENTION FROM CONSPIRING

EARL WINTERTON'S AMAZING CONFESSION

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Arising out of the question in the Commons referring to the release of Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, Earl Winterton said that it was the common knowledge that the "object of detaining all those persons was not punishment for past crimes, for which they had not been tried, but in order to prevent their conspiring to commit certain criminal acts".

Mr. Lansbury drew attention to the statement of Mr. Subas Chandra Bose alleging that the Police employed "Agents Provocateurs" for artificially cerating a revolutionary movement.

Earl Winterton, replied that the allegation was not infrequently made.

Replying to other questions, Earl Winterton promised to enquire into the state of the health of Mr. P. C. Das when he was removed to the Alipore Jail, whether there were other Bengal detenues there, and whether the detenu Jatindra Bhattacharya died from snake bite.—Reuter.

BAN ON "FORWARD"

LONDON. Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ben Spoor raised the question of banning of the newspaper "Forward" from Burma:

"Earl Winterton said that there was no further information beyond the answers given in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the 22nd and 24th October.

Replying to Mr. Thurtle, Earl Winterton affirmed that the Government of India delegates to the recent World Economic Conference at Geneva had recommended the permanent appointment of an Indian Representative at Geneva.

Earl Winterton added that the Secretary of State would very carefully consider any recommendation by the Government of India in connection with it.

Messrs. Kelly and Thurtle drew attention to the Bengal Detenus.

Earl Winterton emphasised that the Government were releasing these prisoners as and when it was desirable in the interests of public security in India.—Reuter.

HAMILTON-ELGIN-CURZON CORRESPONDENCE

DIRECTED NOT TO BE PUBLISHED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lord George Hamilton who was the Secretary of State for eight years, left £53,000 sterling. He has directed that none of his correspondence with Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon when they were Viceroy should be published without the written consent of the other correspondent or his executors.—Reuter.

INDIANISATION OF SERVICES

RATIO OF 2 EUROPEANS TO 1 INDIAN

EXTENTION OF SIR C. HINDLEY'S TERM

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. John Baker, who drew attention to Mr. John Baker, who drey attention to the extension of the aerm of office of Sir Clement Hindley, Earl Winterton said that the Government of India had agreed that Indians should be appointed as Members of the Railway Board at an earliest opportunity, "but this cannot be done until Indians of requisite standing and experience are available."

Messrs. Paling and Ben Spoor drew attention to the method of recriutment to the Indian Medical Service. The latter asked is English medical degree was necessary.

Earl Winterton replied that selections were made strictly on merits, in the ratio of two Europeans to one Indian. Every effort was being made to improve the standard of medical teaching in India.

Mr. Scurr asked whether the Government of India intended to legislate so that the conditions on Indian railways may conform to the requirements of the Washington and Geneva Conventions.

Earl Winterton replied that if agreement with regard to this were reached among the railway administrations in India, as it was hoped legislation would not be necessary.—Reuter.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Replying in the House of Commons to the question drawing attention to an advertisement in the London press for applications for appointment of an Assistant Examiner of Questioned Documents under the Government of India in view of the policy of Indianisation. Earl Winterton pointed out that the recruitment had been undertaken by the High Commissioner for India on behalf of the Government of India. He understood that Indian candidates applying in England would be eligible for selection if they were qualified for the post.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS IN ARMY

LONDON, Nov 21.

Replying to Mr. Scurr with regard to the recruitment of seamen in Calcutta and Bombay, Earl Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead would ask the Government of India what action was proposed to be taken in connection with the scheme submitted by Captain Darvell.

The functions of the Auxiliary and Territorial Forces were the subject of a question by Labourite, Mr. Beckitt who suggested that Indians should be allowed to hold Commissions in both the forces.

Earl Winterton said that the Auxiliary force had hitherto been regarded and would henceforth be maintained as the second line of defence for internal security, and the Territorial Force, similarly, for field army. He added that the Government had approved of the recommendation that attempt should eventually be made to raise the cavalary and artillery units of the territrial force which would be confined to Indians, if existing infantry units showed sufficient progress.—Reuter.

STATUTORY INQUIRY.

IS INDIA TO BE BASE ?

RECRUITMENT TO THE SERVICES.

EARL WINTERTON'S AMAZING CONFESSIONS.

SCOPE OF SIMON INQUIRY.

BRITISH INDIA AND INDIAN STATES

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Of the heavy batch of the questions relating to India which were asked in the House of Commons to-day only one referred to the Statutory Commission.

Mr. Lansbury asked whether the Commission would be empowered to enquire into the relationships existing between the Viceregal authorities and rulers of the Indian States, and will the Commission be able to report with regard to any modification of the present arrangements or regarding the proposals for an absorption of Indian States into a federation representative of all India and the consequent abolition of all autocratic rule throughout country"?

Earl Winterton promised to reply in the course of the general statement that would be made in the forthcoming debate [illegible]

BRITISH ARMY

IS INDIA TO BE THE BASE?

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Griffiths asked whether it was contemplated that part of the British Army should be permanently based in India for use any time in India or the Far East and to augment the Singapore Naval Base and drew the attention to the resolution passed by Indian Legislative Assembly in March 1921 on the Esher Committee Report and accepted by the Government of India that they alone should be responsible to the administration of the army in India.

Earl Winterton replied that no such proposal as indicated in the first part of the question was being considered and added that he was unable to [illegible] tion passed by the Assembly in terms [illegible]

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSIONS

UNEXPECTED CHANGE OF VENUE

PUNJAB POLITICIANS PULL THE STRINGS

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR BOYCOTT VIEW

DELHI, Nov. 22.

The decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League fixing the venue of the next session at Lahore and electing Sir Muhammad Shafi has come as a surprise to many. It is understood the decision is 'ultra vires', and steps would be taken to reverse the decision. The Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League had written recently to the Secretary of the All-India Muslim League withdrawing the invitation that he had extended to the Council to hold the next session at Lahore. As this letter had not been circulated to the members of the Council, it is contended that there should a revision of the decision. The voting for the Presidentship in favour of Sir Muhammad Shafi has also come as a surprise and is said to be due to the manouvres of certain Muslim politicians of the Punjab. In the last few days, it is said, there has been so much of manouvring, that in many cases votes recorded in favour of Calcutta for the venue and His Highness the Aga Khan for President were withdrawn and recorded in favour of the Punjab and Sir Muhammad Shafi.—Free Press.

PRO-COMMISSION VIEW TO THE TEST.

MR. JINNAH INTERVIEWED

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

With reference to the decision of the Council of the Muslim League at its meeting at Delhi to hold the next session at Lahore and to invite Sir Muhammad Shafi to preside, enquiries made locally go to show that the decision was unexpected by the local Muslim leaders. It was evident that both Mr. Jinnah and Moulana Shaukat Ali felt surprised at the decision, as the trend of Muslim opinion, as they had ascertained, was that the venue should be fixed between Madras and Calcutta, and His Highness the Aga Khan was the favourite for the Presidency. It was also ascertained that it is a fact that the Punjab Muslim Legue had withdrawn from the invitation it had originally extended to the Council to hold the session at Lahore. What exactly the position now is under the constitution is not known. To a press representative who saw him, Mr. Jinnah was disinclined to go into the manouvring that had evidently taken place in order to secure these decisions, but he said in his usual spirit, that in one sense, the holding of the Session of the League at Lahore, and under the Presidency of Sir Muhammad Shafi should be welcome, for that would put to the test the support that the pro-Commission view had in the League. A victory for the view that favours the boycott of the Commission in the Muslim League in the very heart of the only province in which any support is forthcoming to the Commission, and under the Presidency of the leader of the pro-Commission view, pointed out Mr. Jinnah should be the most crushing answer to those who seek to belittle the strength of the Muslim feeling. Questioned Mr. Jinnah said that even with the session at Lahore and under the Presidency of Sir Muhammad Shafi, he had not the faintest doubt about the verdict of the League. Asked if there could be no swamping the League, Mr. Jinnah said the constitution provided for poll being taken by the provinces.—Free Press.

PUNJAB-ULSTER OF INDIA

In a press interview Maulana Mahomed Ali admits the decision of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to have Sir Mahomed Shafi as President of the League as a very great mistake. That a man who gave dinners to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dyer and even Col. Frank Johnson should lead the Muslims to-day is regarded by Maulana Mahomed Ali as a disgrace to the Muslim community. Proceeding, he says, "The League is no longer an institution; it is a stronghold of reactionaries, available for the officials to oppose Muslim and national aspirations. I understand two Ministers, one from the United Provinces and the other from the Punjab and one disgruntled Minister from Bengal were responsible for the decision of the League's Council. The whole thing appears to be an intrigue of officialdom."

Maulana Mahomed Ali challenges Sir Mahomed Shafi to address a mass meeting anywhere in the Punjab and obtain a decision against boycott of the Simon Commission. He says, "That even the Punjab the Ulster of India, will not accept such a servility as that of the League's Council is proved by resolutions of the Punjab Khilafat Committee. The session of the League should be held in Madras and if reactionaries persist in their present tactics, then the League should be either reorganised or entirely smashed."

Maulana Mahomed Ali hopes Mr. Jinnah and Sir Abdur Rahim will not take the Council's decision lying down.—A.P.

BOMBAY PROSTITUTION ACT

DOES NOT PURPORT TO ABOLISH BROTHELS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Replying to Mr. Kelly who declared in the House of Commons that the prostitution act adopted in Bombay was a failure because it allowed women to keep brothels, Earl Winterton pointed out that the Act did not purport to suppress brothels, which step, it was felt, was premature and that the Bombay Legislative Council had neglected a proposal for the extension of the penalty for living on the earnings of prostitutes, to women. He added that this matter would, very naturally, be left to the Bombay public and Council, who were fully competent to deal with it.—Reuter.

SIR DENYS BRAY'S VISIT TO PERSIAN GULF

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Hudson (Labourite) asked the purpose of Sir Denys Bray's visit to the Persian Gulf and whether there was any intention of increasing the Indian commitments there.

Earl Winterton expressed the opinion that Sir D. Bray was merely accompanying the Political Resident in the Gulf during part of the latter's usual coldweather tour. [illegible] Answer to the Russian part of question was

VISCOUNT CECILS SUCCESSOR

LORD CUSHENDON TO GO TO GENEV

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Lord Cushendon, formerly Ronald Mc Neill who succeeded Viscount Cecil as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster will represent the Government for the first time at the Geneva Preliminary Disarmamen Confrence to be held on 30th November.

The principal business will be the appointment and fixing the date of the meeting of the Security Commission to work in conjunction with the Disarmament Commission. The latter will, probably, overlap the League Council meeting on December 5th which Sir Austen Chamberlain will attend.—Reuter.

PATIALA-NABHA DISPUTE

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Replying to Mr. Lansbury, Earl Winterton said in the House of Commons that the report of Justice Stuart on the dispute between the Durbars of Patiala and Nabha was confidential document. Lord Birkenhead was unable to agree to the copy [illegible] the report being placed in the library [illegible]

"A PANICKY PROSECUTION"

MR. TALYARKHAN'S ADDRESS TO JURY

"PAMPHLET--ONLY AN ESSAY ON IMPERIALISM"

MR. SPRATT'S STATEMENT IN COURT

At the resumed hearing of the Spratt case on Tuesday before Sir Charles Fawcett and a special jury at the High Court Criminal Sessions, further evidence was recorded for the prosecution.

Shanker Govind Patwardhan, clerk of the "Advocate of India" Press deposed that the accused accompanied by S. S. Mirajkar went to the press in connection with the printing of "India and China". The pamphlet was ready in June last, and Mirajkar paid Rs. 105 for its printing charges.

Moreshwar Narayan Kirtikar deposed that he had taken photographs of the articles that appeared in the "Indian National Herald". These photographs were used for printing the pamphlet.

His Lordship then gave his ruling regarding the point raised on the previous day regarding the admissibility of a document entitled "Syllabus of a cause in Revolution" found in possession of the accused, which the prosecution wanted to tender in evidence.

His Lordship, after discussing the authorities, held that the document being found in the possession of the accused was admissible as showing the accused's intention or state of mind.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The Advocate-General having closed evidence for the prosecution, the accused made the following statement to the Court:—

He graduated B. A. in 1924 from Cambridge University after which he was employed at the Labour Research Department. He was also engaged by Messrs. Birrel and Garnet, booksellers of London, and was receiving £3 a week.

He became member of Labour Party in 1921, and became connected with the Labour Research Department where he worked at intervals. In December 1926, he was sent to India by the Labour Research Department. He was also appointed the agent in India by the booksellers, who agreed to pay him 5 per cent. commission on all books sold by him.

The accused further stated that his visit to India was intended to last for 6 months. His object was to collect information about Indian Labour and to explore the possibilities of establishing an organization like the Labour Research Institute. Mr. Page Arnot, Director of the Institute in London, had given him letters of introduction to Diwan Chamanlal, M. L. A., Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., Mr. T. C. Goswami, M. L. A., Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sinha. Accused had met these people in India. The letters to DDewan Chamanlal and Goswami are in possession of Police. The Labour Research Department was founded by the Fabian Society in England.

NO INTENTION TO ATTACK BRITISH RULE.

With reference to the charge against him, the accused stated:

"By this pamphlet, I did not intend to create feelings of dissatisfaction or disloyalty towards the Government. From the point of view of one who desired Swaraj for India, the intention was merely to discuss conditions existing in India and China, to criticise the conduct of Indian Nationalist leaders, and to point out the feasibility of organising workers and peasants in India. The criticism is against the policy of Imperialism followed by British Government. There was no intention of attacking the British Rule.

Finally, the accused said "I am innocent of the charge."

In reply to questions asked by the judge, the accused admitted that he had written the letter to Mr. Horniman. Explaining the passage relied on by the prosecution, the accused said:

"I know the subject of violence is one on which there is a great controversy in India. And I hoped that my views would not give offence."

The accused admitted that he took an interest in the publication of the pamphlet.

As the defence did not call any witnesses, the Advocate-General began his address to the jury.

ADDRESS TO JURY.

The Advocate-General submitted that he had discharged the onus of proving the charge against the accused. The accused had admitted that he was the author of the pamphlet, and there was evidence that he intended it to be published. His object was to urge upon the people to follow the example of China and overthrow the British Government by violence.

The "syllabus for a course in revolution" which was found in the accused's possession was a strong indication of the accused's intention.

After discussing the evidence, counsel quoted passages from the pamphlet, which, he said, were calculated to excite hostility and disaffection towards the Government, and consequently fell under Section 124A of the Penal Code.

MR. TALYARKHAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Talyarkhan then addressed the jury on behalf of the accused.

He said that the accused as a student of the Labour problem had contributed articles to the press, both in England and India, among them being one to the "National Herald" on the Tariff Board's report on textile industry and one to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the "Trade Union Congress."

Counsel said that he proposed to produce these papers to support his contention that the accused was a bona-fide student of Labour.

SHORTEST SEDITION CASE.

Mr. Talyarkhan then congratulated the jury on having before them the shortest sedition case on record. He asked the jury not to be prejudiced by the word "sedition" which in the popular mind, was associated with a bad import He also warned them against being carried away by the frightful words used by the prosecution, like "Bolshevism", revolution, revolt, etc.

"SEEING RED EVERYWHERE."

The prosecution had seen so much "red" in this case, that counsel (Mr. Talyarkhan) was surprised that the Advocate-General had not drawn their attention to the red colour of the cover of the pamphlet. (Laughter).

"This was a panicky prosecution," added Mr. Talyarkhan with some vehemence.

Coming to the charge against the accused, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the allegations made by the Advocate-General had no basis in fact. The prosecution had started from the assumption that there was a revolt in China against Britain. This assumption was entirely wrong, since the struggle in China was not against Britain as such. In fact, these two countries were not at war at all.

RULING IN TILAK CASE.

The proper way to approach the consideration of this pamphlet, continued Mr. Talyarkhan, was not to dilate too much on separate passages couched in strong or abusive language, but to look to the trend and effect of the whole pamphlet. On this point, counsel referred to the ruling of Justices Batchelar and Shah of the Bombay High Court in acquitting Lokmanya Tilak (19, Bomb. L.R. pp. 165, 272). Their Lordships had held that "the speeches must be read in a fair, free and liberal spirit, and not in a spirit of narrow criticism."

ESSAY ON IMPERIALISM.

Coming to the pamphlet Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that it was a discourse or essay on Imperialism, Capitalism and the lot of the masses who were being exploited. The effect of the whole is to point out that Imperialism is on the saddle everywhere, and that the masses are victimised. And to support this view, the author gives the example of China.

HANDMAID OF CAPITALISM.

The whole object is to show that Imperialism, which is the handmaid of Capitalism should not be allowed to flourish and should be put an end to. The pamphlet described how the situation in China had developed to the stage where the Chinese masses came into conflict with the Chinese Capitalists.

After giving the example of China, the accused asks Indians to organise themselves and fight against Capitalism and Imperialism in India, and promises that English labour would help them in this effort.

If the accused was preaching armed revolt against the British Government in India, he would not have held out the hope of help from British labour. In fact, the British Labour Party itself was fighting against Imperialism.

Counsel submitted that there was a clear distinction between Imperialism on the one hand, and the British Government in India on the other. The campaign advocated by the accused was against Imperialism which is allied to Capitalism.

And he points out the examples of China, England, Japan and other countries. Wherever he spoke of "oppression," it was the oppression of Capitalism and Imperialism on the masses.

"Don't forget that there is no British rule in China", continued Mr. Talyarkhan. The Imperialism in China was not of England only, but of Japan, America and other foreign Powers as well. So the accused was not quoting China as an example of revolt against British rule. And therefore his appeal to Indians was not to fight against British rule, but against the policy of Imperialism and Capitalism carried on in India.

The second point of the accused was to criticise the action of Indian Nationalist leaders who were not awake to their duty to the masses and workers.

"ACCUSED IS AGAINST WAR."

Mr. Talyarkhan further submitted that the accused had definitely expressed himself against war in the pamphlet. For, he says in the preface: "Imperialism means war, and nothing but the most tremendous effort on the part of all the forces opposed to it, can prevent war."

So when the accused is opposed to Imperialism, it meant that he is opposed to war and violence.

"The man who is put before you by the prosecution as a blood-thirsty man is really against war," said counsel to the jury. Not only this, but the accused was also against what was ordinarily called "Bolshevism", as appeared from the last paragraph of the preface.

Mr. Talyarkhan then explained what the accused really meant by such words as "murderers," "assassins," etc., which were the stock-in-trade of the prosecution.

These words, said counsel, were taken by prosecution in their literal sense, when used with reference to Government. But Mr. Talyarkhan repudiated this suggestion. He submitted that when a man, in giving expression to a strong feeling used such words, it should not turn a good argument into a different aspect. It was to safeguard such cases that Justices Batchelar and Shah had given the ruling about considering the effect of the whole without concentrating on certain passages.

The prosecution had objected to the accused asking Indians to help the Chinese. But even if he did, what was seditious in this? askd Mr. Talyarkhan. The accused was asking to help the Chinese in their struggle against Imperialism. That was not exciting the Indians to violence against the British Government in India. China and Britain were not at war at all.

MERE EMBELLISHMENT OF LANGUAGE.

Mr. Talyarkhan then referred to the following passage in the first chapter which was relied upon by the prosecution: "An emphatic resolution or opposition to such a course (i.e. declaring war against China), passed enthusiastically by the Gauhati Congress, would have had a very weighty effect in staying Britain's hand—for India, the bright jewel in the Imperial Crown, could very easily in such circumstances become Britain's Achilles' heel"

The prosecution had objected to the last part of it. But such embellishments of language, said Mr. Talyarkhan, were very common, and were daily used in the press and on the platform. The accused only wanted to convey the greatness and importance of India.

NO ATTACK ON GOVT.

After discussing some further passages from the pamphlet, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that there was nothing in it which could be construed into an attack on the British rule in India.

Counsel had not finished when the Court rose for the day. The case will be resumed to-day.

ATTACK ON IRAQ

WAHABI SHEIKH GATHERING FORCE?

AMMUNITION DESPATCHED TO FRONTIER

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Basrah.—The Wahabi Sheikh, Feisal Eddowish si reported to be gathering a force of 5,000 tribesmen at a village 110 miles southeast of Basrah for farther and greater attack on the Iraq Territory. Ammunition and barbed wire have been despatched to the Frontier Police Posts and the British bombing planes are keeping constant watch.—Reuter.

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21

Indias Foreign Seaborne Trade in October 1927 shows that the total imports of private merchandise during the month amounted to Rs. 21.13 lakhs and the total exports including re-exports to Rs. 25.87 lakhs. Net imports of private treasure during the month under report were Rs. 1,83 lakhs and the total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was Rs. 3.12 lakhs in favour of India. The balance of remittances of funds was minus Rs. 1.40 lakhs.—A. P.

GALE ON SCOTTISH COAST.

MANY SHIPS WRECKED

"ALASKA'S" FATE NOT KNOWN

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Many ships were wrecked and there was a number of fatalities in the week-end owing to the gale at Mcduff, Banffshire. A motor herring fishing boat "Alaska," it is feared, has been lost with a crew of nine.

The Dutch oil tanker "Georgia" has sunk off Cromer. A part of her crew has been taken off by another vessel while others are still missing.

A crew of twenty-six on steamer "Djerissa" which went ashore on the Northumberland coast have been rescued with lifeline.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

PROBABLE STARTERS WITH JOCKEYS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The following are probable starters with jockeys for Manchester November Handicap:—

Pons Asinorum (Winter), Inversbin (Elliott), Highbrow (Weston), Silver Lark (Gordon Richards), Hidennis (H. Leach), Sampshire Second (Caldwell), Adieu (F. Fox), Oldorkley (Steve Donoghue), Planardo (Packham), Maia (Baines).

Doubtful starter:—Grassmoor (Jellis).

There is no betting at present.—Reuter's Special.

M. C. C. VERSUS TOURISTS.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Kimberley.—The weather was hot and slight northerly breeze blowing when the M. C. C. resumed the match against Griqualand West on fast wicket. Fifteen hundred spectators were present. After making three hundred and sixty-six runs for eight wickets tourists declared. Griqualand West next went in to bat and scored one hundred and eighteen in the first innings, Francois alone in a vigorous play making fifty-four including eleven fours. Following on the home team made one hundred and sixty-one for seven wickets, Tapscott scoring sixty-five and not out. The match thus ended in a draw.—Reuter's Special.

CAPT. MCINTOSH'S FLIGHT

REASON WHY HE DESCENDED

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Reuters learn that Capt. McIntosh did not descend in Poland on account of the engine trouble but he descended because weather conditions rendered progress impossible.—Reuter.

GERMAN MISSIONARY KILLED

SOLDIERS BRUTAL ACT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Tientsin.—German Catholic missionary, father Hermenigilde was returning to his mission station in the Province of Shansi when a band of soldiers accosted him and demanded his overcoat. He protested owing to bitter cold and demanded to be taken to their officer. The soldiers agreed and hustled him along but a few moments later shot him dead from behind and then looted the mission.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE WATERSIDERS' STRIKE

STEAMSHIP OWNERS' STATEMENT

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Melbourne.—After the decision of the Watersiders' Federation, the strike against the overtime work ceased in the Melbourne wharves at five o'clock last evening. The oversea vessels affected include the Peninsular and Oriental "Mooltan" which is due to sail for London at noon and will be held up for several hours.

The steamship owners in a statement said that the Watersiders were violating the award of the Industrial Arbitration Court and it was impossible for the owners to carry on satisfactorily under the present "intolerable" conditions.

The Watersiders declared that the strike was the result of the conditions laid down by the judge Deeby in connection with the hearing of the Federation's case in the Arbitration Court. The Watersiders declared the Inter-State steamer "Kakarika" "black" because the cargo of zinc whilh she brought from Howart for transhipment to England was loaded by the Zinc Company's employees.

The owners have decided to lay up "Kakariki" indefinitely.—Reuter.

VALUE OF EDUCATION

VICEROY'S ADVICE TO RAJKUMARS

NEED FOR A WIDER VISION

RAJKOT, Nov. 22.

(From Our Special Representative)

His Excellency the Viceroy held a reception of non-salute Chiefs and Talukdars at the Rajkumar College Hall this evening. He inspected the Boy Scouts on the residency ground on return. A banquet was given in honour of Their Excellencies in Connaught Hall at night, the Hall was illuminated and decorated for this occasion. Some 125 covers were laid. Among those present were the Ruling Princes of Jamnagar, Dhrangdra, Junagadh, Porbandar, Morvi, Gondal, Palitana Vala and Vankaner and the Agency Officials. After dinner the Viceregal party left Rajkot for Palanpur. The departure was private.

ADVICE TO RAJKUMARS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Nov. 22.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided over the prize distribution gathering of the Rajkumar College this morning and gave away the prizes to the Kumars. Mr. Turner, the Principal of the College, after welcoming Their Excellencies and Ruling Princes, "the College was much indebted to the old boys for the help it received from them. Among those now in the College, 34 are sons and of these, 15 are grandsons of the old boys and we hope to be able to count a fourth generation. Thus, a training in the College is becoming in some sort a family raditiou. Of our two candidates for Diploma, Kumar Shri Valerawala of Bagasra, passed well with distinction, getting a fourth place out of 34. The other representative failed by a few marks in one subject. A candidate for Bombay Matriculation also failed. It is possible that a rigorous system of cramming might have given us better results, but only at the cost of much that is very valuable in a Kumar's last years at the College. Cramming with the sole object of examination success is not an ideal to aim at, but rather a temptation to be resisted.

Our another difficulty is the great difference in age between our oldest and youngest Kumars. When ages range from 19 to 7 in a roll of about 40, it is hard to group the boys satisfactorily into classes. The past few years have been a time of some anxiety for anyone connected with the Chiefs' College. The control, management and support, in fact, the whole position of these colleges has been the subject of enquiry and discussion. It is to be hoped, in the interests of both the colleges and of those who work in them, that this period of uncertainty may result in an arrangement with some promise of permanence."

The Principal in the end said, "K. S. Natwarsinhji of Lathi, K. S. Bahadursinhji of Chuda, K. S. Haidarkhan of Sachin, K. S. Valerawala of Bagasra and K. S. Naharsinhji of Chhota Udepur, have done excellent work as officers."

After the programme of recitations, the prizes were given away by the Viceroy. A special prize for good recitation was given to Kumarshri Mohomedkhan of Janjira by the Viceroy.

The Viceroy expressing his pleasure for presiding over such a grand gathering, said: "The isolated Kathiawar has advanced in the twentieth century. Its needs also have increased. So I fully sympathise with the idea of the reconstruction of the College expressed by the Principal. Such colleges do highly important work and their activities must be extended with the advancement of times. The Princes and old students, with a will to work, can advance this institution to the standard of the British Boarding Schools."

VICEROY'S ADVICE.

His Excellency advised them to be champions of the College. He said, "They are trustees of the College and they may liberally pay the debt of their obligations." Addressing the students, His Excellency referred to their great responsibilities in their after life and advised them to develop good qualities and virtues. He said their future depended upon such developement. A ruler in these days should have a wider vision and he should look beyond his boundaries not only to the British Empire, but to the whole world. The world was inter-related to-day and every society, State or Nation should work as a part of the whole. Real patriotism lay in acting as a part of the Empire and of the world. They all should organise and work accordingly. Real value of education lay in enhancing the virtues of sound judgment, good discretion and necessary qualities of efficient administration.

After garlanding His Excellency, the gathering dispersed.

RUSSIAN GUARANTEE OF HIGHER PAYMENT

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Cairo.—Fourteen thousand bales of high quality cotton are reported to be involved in Egypto-Soviet agreement.

The Egyptian Government declined to accept the guarantee of the Russian Bank, hence the draft agreement was submitted to the London Bank.

It has been ascertained that the agreement relates to the purchase of 110,000 kantars of cotton from Government stocks subject to the guarantee of £2,00,000 sterling.

The Soviets asked Lloyd's Bank, London, to give a guarantee that the price fixed for good Sakellaridis would be four dollars above the futures market, the price working out at about forty and a half dollars a kantar.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

DELHI, Nov. 22.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here this morning.—Free Press.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda will leave Marseilles for India on December 2 and arrive in Bombay on December 17. He will preside over the Philosophical Congress which commences in Bombay on December 19 and then proceed to his State.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Thakore of Jambughoda at Government House, Bombay on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Wilson opened the Breach Candy Swimming Baths at Warden Road on Tuesday.

WEATHER REPORT.

TEMPERATURE BELOW NORMAL IN DECCAN.

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The northeast monsoon somewhat strengthened in the south Bay but dry weather prevails over the country except rain in Tenasserim and a few falls in Malabar. The temperature has been considerably below normal in Deccan.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair half an inch. Victoria Point and Mergui three quarters and Trivandrum a half.

Forecast:—Dry weather generally.—A. P.

STAUCHNALLY OF BRITAIN

KING FEISUL IN LIVERPOOL

COTTON EXCHANGES WELCOME ADDRESS

LONDON, Nov. 21.

King Feisal departed to-day on tour in Lancashire.

King Feisal, who was accompanied by Jafar Pasha on arrival at Liverpool, proceeded with Earl Derby to the cotton exchange where he was presented an address of welcome. He next visited the new Gladstone dock, and travelled on overhead railways round the docks, being the first monarch to be carried so. He inspected the great trans-atlantic liners and later took tea with the Lord Mayor (Miss Margaret Beavan). He spent the night in Lord Derby's mansion at Knowsley.

Replying for King Feisal to the address of welcome presented to King Feisal in a silver casket at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, Lord Derby said that they welcomed the King as a staunch ally of Britain. King Feisal had greatly contributed to the success of British arms during the war.

King Feisal was given a civic reception at the Townhall. He expressed the hope that Iraq would become a great cotton-growing centre in the future.—Repter's Special.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

In the House of Commons asked whether detenu Ambica Charan Khan left any statement in connection with his suicide, Earl Winterton promised to enquire.—Reuter.

Washington.—The damage as a result of the recent New England floods is nearly six-million sterling.—Reuter.

Good Health is Real Wealth

The most precious possession you can have is Good Health. A rich man who is always ill is the poorest man on earth

Health depends upon the food you eat. The quantity of food is not so important as the quality. It should supply all the numerous food elements which build up the body and give strength and vitality.

Make delicious "Ovaltine" your daily beverage and it will add to your daily food all the important elements which that food lacks. "Ovaltine" supplies concentrated nourishment in a form which is easily digested.

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BELGIAN CABINET RESIGNATION

FAILURE TO AGREE ON MINISTER'S PROPOSAL

REORGANISATION OF ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The resignation of the Cabinet was due to the failure to agree on the proposal of Comte de Broqueville, Minister of Defence, to submit the question of reorganisation of the army, especially the reduction of the period of military service, to the Commission.

Meanwhile, according to the newspaper "Soir", the Frontiers Commission has decided in favour of the construction of a long line of concrete machinegun shelters from Lixhe to Neerharen and the reconstruction of forts on the Meuse. The work will begin in January and the Chamber will be asked to allot a credit of ten million francs for it.—Reuter.

CABINET RESIGNS.

CRISIS IN BELGIUM.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Brussels.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to differences of opinion with regard to the reduction of the period of military service.—Reuter.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS CONFERENCE

SESSIONS IN DELHI

DELHI, Nov. 21.

The annual conference of financial officers from the various provinces commenced sitting here to-day. Representatives from all the Provinces were present except from the Punjab from which province no official could attend because of pre-occupation with the Legislative Council session.

Sir B. N. Mitra Acting Finance Member in opening the proceedings welcomed the representatives in a short speech.

It is understood that a sub-committee was appointed which among other things discussed thi afternoon famine insurance fund rules.—A. P.

NO CONSPIRACY BEHIND MURDERS

ORDINANCE NOT CONTEMPLATED

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

At question time in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, Sir Geoffrey DeMontmorency informed the House that Government understood that during her visit to Punjab, Miss Mayo met and conversed with a number of officials and non-officials. No official help was given to her in the Punjab towards the collection of the material. Government was aware that the book "Mother India" had been bitterly resented by Indian public but Government did not intend to take steps to proscribe its entry into the Punjab.

NO CONSPIRACY BEHIND COMMUNAL MURDERS.

Replying to another question Sir Geoffrey DeMontmorency said: "It has come to the notice of the Government that allegations have been made by Hindu leaders and Hindu press that the recent attacks on Mr. Rajpal and Swami Satyanand are the result of some conspiracy but careful enquiries conducted under the instructions of Government have failed to reveal any evidence which would support the allegation of conspiracy. Government do not contemplate promulgating an ordinance like the Bengal Ordinance to suppress the communal disturbances in the Punjab. The power to take such action is not vested in the local Government by the statute. Government has taken and will continue to take all possible measures to prevent any person of any community making murderous attack on any person of the same or any other community."—A.P.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

MRS. B. L. NEHRU TO PRESIDE OVER DELHI SESSIONS.

DELHI, Nov. 22.

It is understood that Delhi Provincial Conference on Women's Educational Reform will be held here on the 4th and 5th December. Mrs. S. R. Das will open the Conference and Mrs. B. L. Nehru will preside over the deliberations.

This will be followed by an all-India Conference to be held here in February next year. The Conference will be opened by Lady Irwin.

The First All-India Conference was held last year at Poona.—Free Press.

MYSORE RESIDENT LAID UP

BANGALORE, Nov. 22.

The Hon. Mr. S. E. Pears, British Resident in Mysore, who is on a visit to Mercara is reported to be laid up with malaria. Colonel McPherson, Residency Surgeon, has left for Mercara to attend on him.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S WARNING

(Continued from page 7.)

ciple of exclusion of representative Indians from it and the personnel in whom the Indian Labour has no confidence, and is of the opinion that if the Commission is not given fully representative character, it should be boycotted by labour organisations all over India."

(2) "While thanking individual members of the British Labour Party for their strong support to the agitation in India for the release of the people incarcerated indefinitely without trial this meeting of the Congress notes with regret tht the policy of detaining people without trial sanctioned in 1924 by Lord Olivier as Secretary of State for India under the Labour Government has not been repudiated by the Party and that no demand has been made by the Party in and outside the Parliament for the wholesale release of these unfortunate men, and trusts that effective steps would be taken by organised British labour to compel the Government of India and the Government of Bengal either to release them or to brinag them to tria in the ordinary court of law.—Free Press.

U. P. LIBERALS' PROTEST.

EXCLUSION OF INDIANS CONDEMNED

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 21.

The United Provinces Liberal Association at its general meeting has passed a resolution protesting against the deliberate insult offered to India by the exclusion of Indians from the Statutory Commission and placing on record its firm conviction that self-respect and respect for the interests of the country alike demand that Indians should have nothing to do with the Commission.

Another resolution viewed with indignation the utter disregard of Indian opinion in not including any Indian in the East African Royal Commission and urged the Government of India to take every step to protect them against the contagion of Kenya spirit, particularly in Ugada and Tanganyika.

The Association has recommended the name of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for the Presidentship of the next session of the All-India National Liberal Federation at Bombay during the Christmas holidays.—A. P.

ONLY SWARAJ CAN SAVE INDIA

DR. BESANT CONDEMNS BRITISH CABINET.

SIVAGANGA, Nov. 21.

Dr. Annie Besant arrived here from Madura this afternoon in the course of her tour. On the way, she was given a hearty welcome by the Scouts of Manamadura and presented with an address. Before the commencement of the public meeting this evening at Sivaganga, she was also presented with an address on behalf of the citizens of the town, recounting her services to the country and expressing the hope that her appeal to the country to close up the ranks, would meet with an effective response.

CABINET'S DECISION CONDEMNED.

Replying, Dr. Besant condemned in strong terms the decision of the British Cabinet to send out a "White" Commission. As members of a race which regards itself as the guardian of India, she said, no fair judgment could be expected of its members. She claimed that the boycott movement had spread all over India and referring to the efforts made by members of the Labour Party to secure proposals that would be satisfactory, she said that absolute equality of Indian representation was essential. A resolution urging the boycott of the Commission was then unanimously adopted.

INDIA'S LIFE IN PERIL.

Continuing, Dr. Besant said that the unanimity of opinion in the country, which had not been seen since 1917, should be utilised for drafting a Swaraj Constitution. Communal electorates, in her view, would make for quarrels, and as such should have no place in a Swaraj Constitution. She expressed the hope that the country's unity in respect of the boycott of the Commission, would lead to unity in the Congress of all parties. She concluded that unless India obtained Home Rule, her life would be in peril.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Commonwealth of India Bill and asking the Congress to examine it.—A. P.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION ON THE COMMISSION QUESTION

PATNA, Nov. 21.

Hon'ble Sir Syed Fakhruddin and Hon. Mr. Ganesh Dutta Singh returned last evening after attending the Ministers' Conference at Delhi. Sir Syed Fakhruddin interviewed by the Associated Press said that the Ministers also conferred amongst themselves on the questions of the Statutory Commission. On the first day the Hindu and Muslim Ministers sat separately, but on the subsequent days they met at a joint conference. Without disclosing the nature of the discussions, he could say they had not arrived at any definite conclusions with regard to the question.—A.P.

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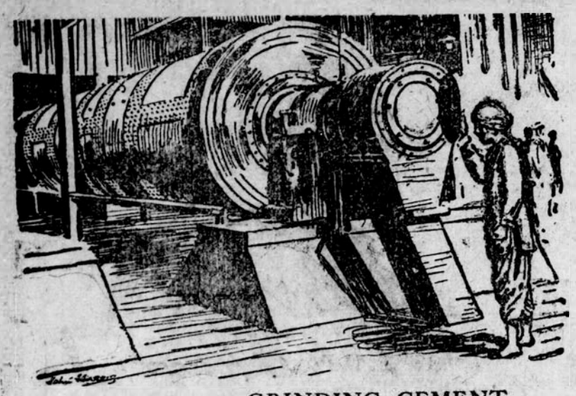

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PHYSICAL CULTURE ACADEMY

ITS THREE-FOLD IDELS

MR. V. NAIK LAYS FOUNDATION

BAGALKOT, Nov. 21.

The laying of the foundation stone of the Academy of Physical Culture Buildings of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Karnatak branch, was performed by Mr. Wamanrao Naik, a distinguished leader of Hyderabad, Deccan. Mr. Wamanrao Naik arrived by motor at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday from Bijapur. Mr. W. H. Shrinivasa Rao Kaujalgi, Mr. Madhurao Kembhavi and Mr. Phatak, Editor, "Nizam Vijaya," on Sunday morning. Mr. Wamanrao Naik inspected the Seva Dal Camp where 20 youths are under training for whole time, and ninety-four young and old go daily for exercise and training. He was shown over the piece of land gifted to the "Dal" by Mr. Bindurao Nargundkar, Pleader, Bagalkot.

At 9 a.m. which was the auspicious occasion for laying the foundation slab with "Vandemataram" carved on it, it was laid down while bugles were blown and Bagalkot citizens acclaimed "Vandemataram." Mr. Wamanrao Naik next visited the Taluk Congress Committee and Khadi-Bhander and was introduced to all local leaders and they held an informal talk about physical culture. All agreed that the highest aim of physical culture was beauty of body and mind and the protection of the weak and the oppressed.

DISPLAY OF FEATS.

At 4 p.m. a grand procession of 120 volunteers with leaders and prominent citizens, together with distinguished guests, passed through the town. The volunteers clad in white-hand-spun uniform with national flags and lathis went in a regular silent march with occasional "jaijaykars" and bugling.

After return to "Dal" grounds, a big corner stone was laid with due ceremony. At the ceremony, prominent people from Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Guledgudd, Tulsigeri, Kaladgi, Hungund attended at 5 p.m. on the camp ground. Demonstration drills of lathi, lejim, spear-throw, dagger play, namaskar, sword-play, asans and Malkhamb. The proceedings began with the national song. Mr. Wamanrao Naik presided. More than 1,500 men and women assembled on the grounds to witness the demonstrations of students. Messages and goodwishes from Mr. T. C. Goswami, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Mr. Gangadhar Rao, Mr. Sadashivrao, Mr. Pandurangarao Desai, Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao and other prominent leaders were read.

ANTI-WEAKNESS LEAGUE.

Mr. Dharwadkar, a local leader made an opening speech referring to the new attempts of physical culture as "anti-weakness" institution is distinguished from the "anti-famine" institute started by Bijapur Collector. Mr. Diwakar, Editor of "Karmaveer," spoke laying emphasis on long life, physical fitness, and service of country quoting instances of Moltki, Gladstone and Bhishmacharya of Mahabharat. He said a definite resolve to lead this life with full vigour was necessary. Then Mr. Murgayya Jangin, a prominent Lingayat merchant spoke about the necessity of Academy and said he himself thought as old attended and exhorted everybody to develop the institution. Then Mr. Wamanrao Naik in fine, simple Hindi made an inspiring speech touching all the important points and thanked Dr. Hardikar for having invited him to preside over the great function in the Karnatak.

He said:—I have come at the call of duty and not because I deserve. I claim to be a Karnatakee as well as sixteen lakhs of Karntakies are in Nizam's dominions. India is passing through a dark shadow. She has been insulted by the appointment of the Statutory Commission without Indian representation. She is also torn by communal strifes. At such a time, the laying of the foundation of this academy common to all is significant. This will bring together every son of India at the altar of the Motherland. I am glad that Karnatak has shown the way. Let us grow in strength, and hope that such insults will cease, in future, and that we will be free from foreign yoke.

THREE-FOLD IDEALS.

The ideals of the "Sevadal," are threefold: To improve physique of the country, to organise scattered forces and to teach discipline and organisation to the leaders and the led. This I take to be the beginning of National Militia of India. The foundation stone is not only a material stone but the seed of true national spirit and strength that will grow into a mighty force. Youths trained in this academy must be willing to live and die for Swadesh, Swaraj and Swadharma. Such institutions must spring up in every town. Bagalkot is a place of merchants and Rs. 10,000 is not much. I must congratulate Bagalkot on having begun the work. Thanks especially are due to Mr. Bindopant Nargund for the gift of land. But "Sevadal" wants more land and I hope Mr. Bindurao would give adjacent pieces. If that is not possible, I would myself give the cost of two pieces if Bagalkot and Karnatak cannot fulfil the quota of Rs. 10,000 and complete the building by July next. Myself will go out with a begging bowl. Let Hindus and Muslims stop the quarrels. There will be no loss to Muslims, if music is played before mosques. All the world over, music is not stopped before mosques. Nor do Hindus lose if they stop music for a few steps. Let Hindus think of stopping slaughter of cows for military purposes. Then they can easily persuade the Muslims. Let Muslims know that cow is giving plenty and must be preserved. With this view let both come together to the altar of Motherland and sacrifice themselves. Let them wipe out differences in services, in 'seva.' That is the call of "Hindustani Sevadal" through this institution. Once more thanking you all for the hospitality and hoping you will give me the pleasure of entering the completed building in July next, I take your leave. "Vandemataram".

After that, Mr. Shriniwas Rao Kaujalgi acquainted the people with Mr. Woman Naik's sacrifices and thanked him. He said Brahmins and Lingayats of Karnatak ought to join. He was glad that 25 Lirgayats came daily to camp for training and said that the whole of Karnatak must rise with one voice and arm to serve India. Then the solemn ceremony of the lowering of the flag after Rashtra Gita was gone through, and the function was over.—Free Press.

VICEROY AND THE UNIVERSITY

(Continued from page 6.)

man and liable to err. I do not claim to be omniscient. But I do claim that Mr. Munshi is an intelligent and clever lawyer and I would feel much obliged to him if he will be so good as to enlighten me if I am right or wrong in my understanding according to his strict interpretation of law, and facts. I wish to make the issues quite clear, so that there may not be any complaint of either 'wilful or otherwise misunderstanding or misrepresentation', by Mr. Munshi.

1. I understand that Mr. Munshi accepted the whole clause 5 with all the five sub-clauses in the select committee stage of the bill Can Mr. Munshi expose my ignorance and contradict and correct me?

2. In spite of Mr. Munshi really democratic speech full of florid language, I understand that he was not against the whole clause 5, and even to-day he is not. This means that he is ready to accept the clause 5 with first three sub-clauses having the Governor-General as Visitor with advisory inquisitorial powers. If I am wrong in my understanding, I should like to be corrected. The Senate has passed a resolution for the deletion of the whole clause, both the Senate and the University Reform Committee do not want that clause and do not want the Visitor. (Mr. Munshi page 205) Mr. Munshi is a party to the Senate's Resolution by implication, and I find him even to-day saying "if the visitorial powers of the Viceroy are restricted to what is understood in England as visitorial powers nobody can have the least objection. Those powers are restricted to two activities:—(1) An inspection of the University (2) instituting inquiries....." In winding up his article Mr. Munshi leaves the whole question in an ambiguous state by saying "The view of the Council will always depend upon what is the highest good attainable, not what is the highest good desirable. "Fine language and a very pretty ending that! But in frankness I must tell Mr. Munshi that that sort of thing won't cut any ice. He has not said a word as to what his attitude would be with regard to this question. I have both heard and read many a good speech, replete with literary perfection and full of fine periods and even sentiments of righteous indignation, which have only remained behind to "adorn" the pages of the periodicals, while their authors complacently compromised on issues affecting vital principles, on the very plausible plea of 'the highest good attainable and not the highest good desirable'. I am afraid Mr. Munshi does not again realise what he is saying. He has already made one grave tactful blunder in not realising the enormity of that clause in the Select Committee stage; but like a man he has tried to make amends in the Council. And I would like to assure him that we would not blame him now for his first acceptance of that Clause.

HALTING ATTITUDE.

3. But Mr. Munshi is even now halting in his attitude, which is not quite clear to the average man. I wish to assure Mr. Munshi that I have tried to be fair to him and if I have failed it is not for want of willingness on my part. I would also like to assure him that even at the risk of tiresome repetition; I have tried to keep the issues and the language unequivocal. I wish to make the position still more clear. Mr. Munshi is the University's representative on the Legislative Council although I must say in the interests of truth that my vote did not go to him—he is now my representative, and I wish to see him stand by the Resolution of the Senate, through thick and thin and move for the total deletion of the whole clause with all its five sub clauses. The University does not want the Visitor. We want our representative to act in conformity with the wishes of the Senate. It is a mandate Mr. Munshi has to carry out, at least that is how I see it, and I would like Mr. Munshi to assure us about his attitude on this respect.

(To Be Continued.)

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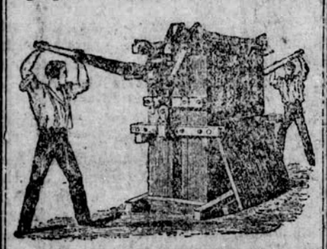

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NEED OF PROTECTION

BOMBAY PRODUCER'S CASE AGAINST FOREIGN COMPETITION

The Indian Tariff Board met at the Institute of Science Buildings on Tuesday morning with a view to inquire into the question of protection to Match Industry in India. Sir P. P. Jinwala presided.

The Board commenced to take evidence, the first witness examined being Mr. A. G. Shomia who represented the National Match Works of Ghatkopar, Bombay. The questionnaire issued by the Board deals with the various problems connected with the Match Industry in India viz. The subjects of the output by the Factories, manufature or import, of raw materials, foreign competition, unskilled labour, quality and cost of the matches produced in the country, capital and working cost, manufacturers' profits and the consumers' interest.

At the outset Sir Jinvala explaining the scope of the present inquiry said that under the terms of reference as stated in the resolution of the Government of India, Commerce Department, the inquiry was undertaken mainly with the purpose of ascertaining whether match industry was one which ought to be protected. According to the communique, the Board had to satisfy themselves that the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission regarding the claims of the industry were fulfilled. Those conditions were whether the industry possessed the natural advantages such as a sufficient supply of raw materials, cheap power and skilled labour for the industry; whether without the help of protection, the industry was not likely to develop either at all or so rapidly as was desirable in the interests of the country and whether the industry would eventually be able to face world competition without any protection.

NATURE AND EXTENT OF PROTECTION.

If, continued the Chairman, those conditions were fulfilled then the Board will have to decide the important issue namely the form in which protection should be given. As regards the extent of protection, it would be necessary to ascertain the fair selling price of the articles manufactured in the country and the price of foreign articles and the difference between the two prices should ordinarily form the amount of protection in the form of either customs duty or a form of bounty.

Besides these points there were other questions which required consideration. The Government was levying a duty of Re. 1-8-0 on the industry purely for revenue purposes. It was not the policy to consider it as a protective duty. But the duty was pretty high and it led to more Match Factories and the production of more matches in the country. If that state of affairs continued it was possible that the revenue of the Government might vanish. Therefore there was the question of safeguarding that revenue. It was for the factory owners to suggest and advise the course the Government should take for the purpose, of course consistently with their (owners') own interests. One of the ways was to levy excise duty but that meant administrative difficulties. Though such duty might be levied by allowing the manufacture of articles under the supervision of the Government, it was a very difficult method. The other method was that every match box sold in the country should bear a stamp prescribed by the Government. In that case, Government might have to take great precaution to see that their stamp was attached to every match box because Indian matches might be sold as foreign ones for avoiding the stamp duty.

OTHER METHODS.

There were other methods in which Government can protect its revenue and one of those methods was Government monopoly. The Government might manufacture as well as sell matches but there were many objections on principle to Government's manufacturing the produce. So Government might get the articles manufactured privately and retain the sale. The other way was that Government might get the match produced through one private agency and get it sold through another private agency. In that case, the Government would fix the sale price and take the difference between the cost of production and the sale price. But the question would arise whether any private company would come forward to undertake the production and the sale.

The chairman then proceeded to mention the advantages the methods he had mentioned carried with them apart from the question of Government revenue. As a result of the competition there was a vast differrence between the sale price of the article at the works and the price the consumer was paying. The consumer was not getting any benefit of cheap production in the country and as at present there was a chance of foreign competition getting less and less, there was the general apprehension that the quality of matches would deteriorate. On the other hand, continued Sir Jinwala, if there were Government control the quality could be maintained.

The Chairman then referred to the allegations made by several witnesses before his committee that the Swedish Match Company was operating in the country to acquire the control over or to get hold of the industry. There was evidence to show that the Company did operate in India as it did in all other parts of the world. If that Company was to get the control it was trying to get as alleged the consequence would be that the prices would be raised and it wouldd be the consumer who would be paying the excise duty. Besides, there were proposals for levying a special duty on all foreign companies it was difficult to find out whether a company was foreign or not. So far as the Swedish Match Co. was concerned it would employ India labour and Indian capital. Even the external capital committee appointed by the Government had found no practical solution of the problem.

Then there was the question of licensing the match factories. The Chairman asked witness to advise the committee on the question of the desirability or otherwise of issuing licenses for the erection of factories and the condition on which such licenses should be granted.

MR. SHOMIA'S EVIDENCE.

The examination of Mr. Shomia was then proceeded with. The witness replied in Gujerati. In the course of his evidence, witness said that his factory was started in 1923 and till January 1926, he imported splints and dipped them in his factory. Witness maintained that Indian matches were not in any way inferior to foreign ones and he suggested that a difference of only two pies per box would be sufficient to overcome the prejudice that prevailed against Indian matches. It was necessary to import wood for splints from Japan but if Indian wood was to be used for that purpose "Bombax Malabarium" would be more useful. Silver fir wood would satisfy the purpose of the industry. There was no concession given for extraction of wood for the industry from the different forests, and the supply of wood was neither sufficient nor current throughout the year. Kashmere wood was the best for match industry but the cost of bringing it over to Bombay in spite of the Railways giving a concenssion by way of considering the wood as fuel was prohibitive. If that wood could be brought at a cheaper cost through the intervention of the Government it would be helping the industry to a very great extent.

Continuing, witness said that all chemicals for the purpose were imported from Japan and Germany.

Witness had not imported any labour nor had he any complain about the capacity of Indian labour. In the opinion of witness, Indian labour was very clever in grasping the technique of the industry. The total amount of Indian demand for matches was two crores of gross matches.

Witness then complained that Foreign matches were finding their way from Kathiawar ports such as Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder etc. and they paid either very little duty or escaped full duty and were therefore being sold at a very low price compared to the price chargeable. Out of the two crores of gross matches consumed in India, about 50 per cent were imported from countries like Sweden etc. And out of the remaining one crore, nearly 40 lakhs of gross were manufactured by the Swedish Syndicate, Ambernath with foreign capital the rest being of manufacture with Indian capital. The investors in the industry felt rather reluctant because the cost of production was too heavy and the Government did not render any help any way.

Referring to the question of protection and the condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission for the industries claiming protection, witness said that the Indian manufacturer was anxious to use Indian wood but being unable to find it in the absence of proper development of Indian forests which in the opinion of witness contained such wood in abundance, he looked up to Government to take up the research work in full seriousness and to arrange for cheap transport.

Secondly witness believed in Government's giving protection to the industry for some years until the foreign capitalists were made to go out of India because the latter were trying to uproot Indian industry. Japan had given such protection by introducing a legislation prohibting foreign import. Therefore, witness wanted the present duty of Re. 1-8 to continue and he wanted cheap railway freight for getting wood from Cashmere, Punjab and such far-off provinces.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 23RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

(To-day, at about 12 noon, Bombay Time, the Sun enters the new Sign of the Zodiac, viz., Sagittarius (the Archer). This month will be remarkable for some big feats in political and social archery.

If to-day is your birthday, a new heaven and earth are opened out to you; only you must possess sufficient tact and patience, and not twirl your moustache too often at securing petty successes, lest the Hohenzollerian fall may also overtake you, and the world which is full of envy, hatred malice, jealousy and what not (and what yes), may seize the opportunity and call you "fool, fool, thrice accursed fool that you are." "The world reeks with evil," says Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, and you must therefore so conduct yourself that nothing may stink in your nostrils at least. As some Swadeshi philosopher delights in putting boards at institutions under his control: "Accept descension of humility, so that you may climb the Everest of greatness"!

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DELHI, Nov. 21.

A communique states: Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan will cross Indian frontier at Chaman on the morning of 10th December and proceed by special train to Karachi. Their Majesties will arrive in Karachi the following day and stay at the Government House. They will embark on s.s. "Manola" the following day and arrive in Bombay where Their Majesties will be the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy at the Government House. Their Majesties will leave India by s.s. "Rajputana" on the afternoon of 17th December.—A. P.

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VOL XV NO 176— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1927 ONE ANNA

A LAND OF REJOICINGS.

HOME OF A BRAVE RACE

IMPRESSIONS OF BELGIUM AS IT IS TO-DAY

THE WORKING OF ITS GOVERNMENT

"If you visit Brussels you will be lifted clean out of the rut of your everyday life at home, that you will appreciate the courtesy of a friendly and a brave race, that you will return instructed and inspired by what you have seen and heard, and that, perchance, you will have caught the blithe spirit which pervades this "land of rejoicing," writes Lord Almess in an informing article in "John O' London's Weekly."

Not many years ago Belgium was bathed in blood and tears. To-day her tears have been wiped away, nay, the land is full of joy. The cause of her rejoicing—an adequate cause—is known to all. A recent happy event has evoked an outburst of loyal devotion to the throne, and has buttressed it more securely than ever in the hearts of the Belgian people. Within late memory monarchies have fallen as thickly as leaves in Vallombrosa. It would be interesting, though irrelevant to the purpose of this sketch, to enumerate the lands in which the throne has survived the tumult of warfare, in which the monarchy has been strengthened rather than weakened by the agonies of international strife. Suffice it to say that Britain is, as we know, one of these lands, and that Belgium is another.

FRESH FIELDS.

I was recently confronted by the inevitable problem which the holiday season presents for solution. Should one go to a country where one had been before, or should one seek fresh fields and pastures new? Two policies compete for adoption, which may be thus expressed. Shall we go to a place which we know and like, to a hotel which we know and like, or shall we go to a place which we do not know and may not like, to a hotel which we do not know, and which we may positively detest?

The one policy is safe: the other is adventurous. The older one grows, the more, I fear, one is disposed to put safety first! At any rate, September found us returning to Brussels, and stopping at the same hotel as two years before, and I have been invited by the Editor of "John O' London's Weekly" to share with the readers of this journal some fugitive impressions which I have formed or confirmed during this visit.

MODERN TRAVEL.

First of all, let me say that the journey from London to Brussels has been considerably speeded up during the last few years. The early part of the journey and its incidents no doubt remain unaltered. As before, you find Victoria Station besieged by hurrying and hustling crowds, who, one might well suppose, were fleeing for their lives from a plague-stricken city. The Pullman train to Dover and the Channel crossing are also unchanged. Having renewed my experience of the latter I take off my hat, with profound respect, to Miss Gleitze and Mrs. Gill, and I marvel at their courage and endurance.

One of the first impressions of Brussels must surely be the stature and strength—and, in many instances, the beauty—of its architecture. The massive bulk of the Palais de Justice: the great towers of the Cathedral of Ste. Gudule et St. Michael: the elegant tracery of the spire which rises above the Hotel de Ville: the Houses of Parliament: the King's Palace: the Colonne du Congress in the Rue Royale—these and many other public buildings at once arrest the eyes and captivate the imagination. At the foot of the great column which I have last mentioned, the entrance to which is sentinelled by two huge lions in bronze, lies buried an unknown Belgian soldier, who was interred on November 11th, 1922. Whether you stand at the Arc de Triomphe, or in Westminister Abbey, or in the Rue Royale you cannot fail to be impressed by the simplicity and sublimity of the conception which these shrines embody. Who was the unknown warrior Was he a townsman or arustic? How and where did he fall? Where are those who loved him and still mourn him to be found? There is no answer to these questions, nor, truth to tell, does it matter. This other question may suggest itself: Who first devised the idea of immortalizing the unknown soldier—an idea which fires the imagination and stirs the emotions? A similar question may also be put regarding the two minutes' silence on Armistice Day. There are answers to both these questions. They are known to a few: but they may not, I fear, be given to all. Let me add that in Brussels no passer-by, so far as I saw, failed to pay homage to the memory of the unknown soldier. Would that it were so at the Cenotaph!

THE PERFECT GUIDE.

I could lead the reader through the corridors and court-rooms of the Law Courts: the galleries of selupture and painting: the Houses of Parliament—and so forth. I had the good fortune to have a guide whose intelligence, knowledge, and good sense placed him in a class by himself. I found that he had for many years been a courier with Cook's, and he possessed a knowledge of European languages which I greatly envied. But I forbear to play the part of guide to the reader. I shall merely pick out some things which gripped my imagination, and which may prove not uninteresting.

In the gallery of Sculpture I saw a bronze representation of a Negro slave which all but froze one's blood. He had been lashed with the thongs of a whip and the manner in which he crouched, as he prepared to spring at the throat of his assailant, and the malignant and murderous hate which gleams from his eyes, cannot readily be effaced from the memory.

Again, in an ante-room of the Parliament House, two great paintings hang. The canvas of one of these is hacked by German swods; the canvas of the outer is holed by German bayonets. These would seem to be examples of quite ultroneous vandalism. In the Senate Room, Edith Cavell and thirty-four of her loyal compatriots were in 1915 court-martialled and condemned to death. They died—so a simple inscription runs—"for the crime of loyalty to their country." But, being dead, they speak to us, and that eloquently. There is also in Brussels a monument to the brave English nurse, and a school of nurses is named after her. The monument bears this pragnant inscription: "Passant, dis-le a tes enfantes: ils les ont tuees."

A GARDEN CITY.

Brussels may fairly be described as a garden city. Its parks, its ponds its trees, its flowers, and its shaded, leafy walks are a joy to the eye. The Avenue de Louise, with its long lines of chestnuts, the Foret de Soignes, with its stately avenues of trees, and the beds of begonias, with their gorgeous splash of colour, bring tidings of great artistic joy and beauty to the visitor. . . . But why seek to describe, with an inadequate pen, what, though words cannot adequately portray, the eye can readily and fully reveal?

To turn for a moment to the domestic life of the city, which may appeal to those who aspire to play a "role" other than that of the casual visitor, I is interesting to learn that a good and well-furnished flat in Brussels may be obtained for 500 francs a month and that a daily servant may be hired for two or three francs an hour. Feminine attire and ornaments, wines, cigars, cigarettes, and food are all cheap and good. Bakers, I am told, do not work at night, but the products of their daily toil are excellent and attractive. Shopping is conducted on the "cash on delivery" principle, and few of the tradesmen, I understand, keep books. Amusements are numerous, and their price is most moderate. There are 'matinees' at the theatres every Sunday, and there is an Opera House of great resource and enterprise. No smoking is permitted in the cinemas. Spirits cannot be obtained in Brussels in a less quality than two bottles, and liqueurs are not sold in the hotels or restaurants. The origin of these not very hampering restrictions I was unable to discover.

MANY NEWSPAPERS.

Belgium is deeply interested in its Press. There are, I read, 1,500 periodicals published in the country, including 170 financial papers. Brusels itself has a plenitude of daily papers, including one at least which is printed "coram publico" Through a window off the Rue Royale, you can see the giant machines printing, tossing off the news sheets, folding them, and preparing them for distribution. All these papers are published in the afternoon, and, for some reason which I cannot divine, they bear the date of the following day. English newspapers are not neglected. They arrive daily by air from London, in a trifle over two hours. In the newsroom of the House of Representativs, among hundreds of other publications, I found "The Times," the Paris edition of the "Daily Mail," and the "Manchester Guardian." Who, I wonder, was responsible for the selection? In a kiosk, near the station, on Sunday morning, I bought a "News of the World." This brought a whiff of Walton Heath into the Place Rogier! Cabs in Brussels are cheap, and their pace is, to say the least, exciting. The drivers are cosmopolitan, including, as I found, at least one Russian and one Englishman. Finally, the atmosphere of Brussels is friendly to the stranger, and the citizens are uniformly pleasant and obliging.

It is difficult, if not impossible, in the course of a brief sketch, to set out in bold relief the attractive features of a great city. But I hope I have said enough to indicate that, if you visit Brussels, you will be lifted clean out of the rut of your everyday life at home, that you will appreciate the courtesy of a friendly and a brave race, that you will return instructed and inspired by what you have seen and heard and that, perchance, you will have caught the blithe spirit which pervades this "land of rejoicing."

EX-KAISER'S SISTERS MARRIAGE

A LADY OF 62 TO MARRY A REFUGEE OF 28

Alexander Zoubkoff, the impecunious Russian refugee whose marriage next week to Princess Viktoria will give him the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II. for a brother-in-law (says a Reuter telegram from Bonn), denies that he at one time earned a living as a dancing partner, and wishes the statement to be contradicted as it annoys the Princess. Neither is he only 23 years old, but 28, his bride being 62.

According to his own statements given in the course of an interview with some press correspondents, he has "roughed it" considerably during the last ten years. He is a scion of a minor Russian noble family which through the revolution has been scattered over half the globe. His father owned a textile factory at Moscow which was confiscated. He himself was studying medicine there, but the revolution caused his studies to be abandoned, and because of his political activities he was compelled to flee the country. He travelled via Reval to Sweden. He got out of the country by engaging in a menial capacity on a ship going to Finland. Failing to secure a post on a Finnish ship owing to his nationality, he eventually shipped as a seaman on a Norwegian steamer and served thus for three years. Early this year he found himself for the first time in Berlin. He was penniless and passed the night in waitingrooms and garrets when he was lucky enough to earn a few marks, deeming himself happy indeed when he secured an intermittent job as washer-up in a humble restaurant. Later he was engaged as a super in the Ufa film studios.

Questioned as to how he became acquainted with Princess Viktoria, he said: "One day my good star led me to Bonn." He did not even known that Princess Viktoria lived there. He was making his way to Antwerp in order to seek another ship, but his money giving out he left the traon at Cologne in order to make his way to Bonn, having been thought him of a relative refugee there who might be able to assist him. The relative was to be a guest at a function given by Princess Viktoria and secured an invitation for him. To get to the affair he had to borrow some clothes from his relatives, his own being all soiled and patched and shabby. From that first meeting the romance developed.

In reply to further questions he said that the marriage would be consecrated in church and that the honeymoon would last until the second week in February When he returned to Bonn he had no intention of leading an idle life. On the contrary, he was already making plans for working hard. At first he will probably act for the film, having received a ready many offers from various companies.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

("A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver,")

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

CHAPTER XXV.—(Continued.)

STELLA MEETS SHAHINDA.

She selected an ancient garden abutting on a perpetual stream—a garden in which blew the glory of spring and the air of which was redolent of its fragrance.

Shahinda: "On this site I will give you my word and receive yours."

Himm: "Alright, Shahinda, what shall be the form?"

Shahinda: "I will prescribe it."

She then prescribed the form in which she became bound to Himm as his eternal soul-mate and Himm gave her a similar pledge. It was a **marriage de conscience** a perpetual vow of friendship—the union of two in one—**alter ego est amicus** says the ancient proverb. She reminded him of it. As for herself she had spoken the word. She would live up to it.

Himm and Shahinda both knew that this was no idle fooling. Himm was an earnest man and Shahinda was equally sincere. She took the oath before eternity. She knew its meaning and she described it to Himm in terms which Himm himself could not have dreamt of. She meant to keep it. She could not perjure herself. And she lived upto it to long as a cross-beam did not deflect her course.

Shahinda: "Himm, now that we have joined in friendship do you know what it means"? Friendship to me is a most sacred word—a thought more sacred than any relationship which man can contract deeper than the ocean, firmer than the rock, steadier than the polar star. It is to me the symbol of faith and love and charity. In finding a friend, I have owned all I esteem most dear, most sacred, most worthy. Such art thou now to me. Such I shall be whether thou art or not. Remember my words, I have spoken."

With this Shahinda clung to Himm, kissed him thrice and blessed him and offered a prayer to the Almighty to consecrate and perpetuate her friendship.

But alas! a short separation and the crossing of a shadow altered Shahinda's life. For six months she was called away from his presence. Other scenes and other friends and her womanly nature fell a victim to other allurements. He pined for her ever as before. But she was growing frigid. Perhaps she had loved not wisely but too well. And a reaction had set in. She who had lived in the dreamland of intellectual delight was slowly descending to the dustland of seclusion and secretive isolation. She who was his fixed star which kept its place now became an erratic meteor furtive as an elusive firefly. He could not divine the reason. She could not divine the difference.

Himm: "Shahinda, how is it that you have begun to shun my company."

Shahinda: "I am not aware of it."

Himm: "But you do try to avoid me."

Shahinda: "Why should I not? You have overfed me with sweets and I suffer from indigestion!"

Himm: "But the indigestion is systematic, Yours seems to be due to an extraneous cause."

Shahinda gave no reply. She who was the least secretive of all women became as secretive as a spy. She who was the most lovable of all women became as unemotional as a stone statue. She who had never felt happy except when she was with Himm, began to feel uncomfortable when in his presence. She said she was watched, but she had snapped her fingers at Mrs. Grundy. She had risen above the smoke and dust of social fictions. The reason she gave was invented to lull Himm's suspicions. The cause was far more potent and it had begun to influence her life. It had begun to mar the purity of her thought and the transparency of her action. It had lowered the standard of her life, and curved the course of her downright rectitude.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Mystery Man.

Shahinda had been too hard at work. Naturally of a fragile build her health began to give way under the pressure of her exacting duties. She took six months leave to recuperate it. Himm wanted to know where she was going but she was always secretive about her movements. She gave no reply beyond the very misleading one that she herself did not know. As a matter of fact, she was planning for a stay at Kangalore. Himm had promised to escort her to her holiday home, but Shahinda had coined a plausible excuse that as she was going home her departure for her holiday was naturally uncertain. She, however, promised to let him know which, of course, she never did. She went alone to Kangalore. She liked to take lonely runs. This was one of them. She dropped a letter in the postal pillar at Khichdipur where Himm was then living to let him know that she had passed his home and had not forgotten him. It was a deliberate provocative act, but it was Shahinda's nature. On reaching Kangalore, Shahinda complained of the place as wholly unsuitable for her holiday. Himm promised to look her up and take her to another place, Shahinda seemed to have feared that Himm might execute his threat. She promptly replied assuring him that she had since changed her mind. The fact is that the complaint she had made to Himm, she had made equally to others—amongst them to an affable old gentleman to whom she became casually attached. This gentleman began to evince a special interest in Shahinda, took entire charge of her, and once he became possessed of her it did not take him long to become very friendly. This gentleman was one Dadanna who hailed from Madras, and his plebian patronymic showed that he stood none too high in the social scale here. In life he had been a rolling stone, commercial traveller, insurance agent, printer, editor and finally a school-master. He retired at Kangalore on a small pension. He lived with his youngest brother, and a son aged fifteen. Nothing was known of the rest of his family. He was himself a well preserved man and had picked up nuggets of worldly wisdom in his varied career. The one thing he had mastered, he was an accomplished lady-killer. Shahinda had gone to Kangalore for a change. She had stumbled against Dadanna by a mere chance. He was polite to her, offered the stranger his good office and hospitality. Shahinda called herself a "proud pauper". She refused both; but she very soon pocketed her pride and became a humble henchwoman of the man whose very name had been Greek to her a fortnight ago. She wrote to Himm that she had adopted a "guardian".

My dear Himm,

I have been for some days unwell. I am now better. I am glad to say that I have found a very nice man to take care of me here. He is very unlike you, Himm. He never argues and I like him. I have, in fact, adopted him as my guardian and have become his ward. I am sure you will like the gentleman when you meet him as you are sure to if you ever chance to meet me.

Yours affectionately,
SHAHINDA.

Himm was somewhat surprised to hear of a stranger suddenly introduced into their lives. He wrote:—

My dear Shahinda,

You need no guardian, but what you need is rest. Take it by all means and avoid hasty adoptions.

Yours affectionately,
HIMM.

But the influence which Dadanna had gained over his **protege** had already outrun Shahinda's attachment to Himm. A woman's love is a plus and minus equation. As her love for one grew her love for another diminished. And Dadanna was an accomplished courtier. He had heared of Shahinda's attachment to Himm. It was his duty to undermine it. How he managed it Himm, of course, could never know. But he could see its effect. In her very next letter, Shahinda wrote to Himm that as he had often accused her of being **non compos mentis**, she was trying to live up to her reputation and while people adopted sons she had decided to adopt a father. Himm, she added, should be glad that she had now some one to love and live for.

Himm read the letter but took it to have been penned in one of those serio-comic veins in which Shahinda delighted to tease and torment her lover. It was her one pastime. Himm wrote back a bantering reply congratulating Shahinda upon securing a haven of rest and love, and hoped that she would now close her ever widening circle of adoptions.

Shahinda felt insulted at Himm's trifling with her passion. She said she was in earnest, and loved Dadanna with all the filial love she was capable of and that her duty to him would henceforth curtail her correspondence which her lover should not take amiss.

Her letter which had been personal were now absorbed by the enconiums of her newly found "daddy" with whom she was living and without whom she prefigured her life as worse than death. It was obvious that Shahinda and Dadanna had made themselves as inseparable as Himm had been before. She had already published her familiarity with him by announcing her adoption of him as her natural father was alive, but elsewhere. All her pent up affection was let loose upon her newly found "father". She toyed and played with him as a new laid kitten toys and plays with its mother. It was clear that she was acting, but the display of her histrionic faculty often created an embarrassing situation to onlookers, who could not understand the meaning of her new fangled love. When friends came to see her, she was unhappy until "daddy" was with her to toy with. If Himm was present, he soon found himself slighted in the presence of her all devouring affection for her newly made relation.

Dadanna must have himself felt embarrassed at the outpouring of Shahinda's affection, He tried to dodge her approaches, which he shrewdly guessed might prove embarrassing to him and be mistaken by others. But Shahinda was reckless and did not care for comments.

Himm was no fool. He knew that Shahinda's eccentricity was growing and had perceptibly grown since her ailment. The weaker she grew in body the stronger grew her attachment. And this was her capping scene in which she began to display all the **abandon** of an impetuous she-philanderer. Mrs. Newman shook her head and strove to bring her to reason. But it was useless.

Mrs. Newman: "Shahinda, you are getting weaker and weaker every day. Had you better not take some rest after your exacting duty?"

Shahinda: "Serving "daddy" gives me the needed change. And change of occupation is the finest rest.

Mrs. Newman: "But does it not mean more work?"

Even work one likes becomes fatiguing after a time."

Shahinda: "Circumstances alter cases."

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